

Donconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF ISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XV.—NEW SERIES, No. 523.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, NOV. 7, 1855.

PRICE [UNSTAMPED 4d.]

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—UNCEASING NOVELTIES.—RE-ENGAGEMENT of GEORGE BUCKLAND. ENTIRELY NEW SERIES of DISSOLVING VIEWS. CLARE, illustrating the Fashion of LADIES' HEAD DRESSES from the time of the Conqueror to that of our Gracious Queen, with a Dissertation thereon by ROBERT LACY, Esq. The Unique ORNITHOLOGICAL COLLECTION, arranged in a Room. DUNSCU's curious Photographs of the BLOOD GLOBES; also, Views of PARIS and THAMES WATER, in the MICROSCOPE. LECTURE on the Large Bar of ALUMINIUM, and the ART of POTTERY, by J. H. PEPPE, Esq. HINTS NEW DISSOLVING VIEWS, with effects, of the ATTACK on the MALLORCA, and FALL of SEBASTOPOL; concluding with the FIREWORKS at VERSAILLES, &c. Admission to the whole, 1s.; except to the Ornithological Collection, which will be 6d. extra.

ROYAL PANOPTICON, LEICESTER-SQUARE.—A Ramble through Venice, illustrated by Magnificent Dioramic Views—Diorama of the War, including the Fall of Sebastopol, on alternate Evenings—English and Italian Music and Musicians, illustrated on the Grand Organ—Life in Russia, by Mr. L. BUCKINGHAM, Monday and Friday Evenings—Selections of Vocal Music, by Mr. C. Field, and other Vocalists—Gigantic Electrical Machine—Cosmographic Views of the Paris Exhibition—Victorian Exhibition, Geelong—St. Petersburg and Moscow—Diving in the Crystal Cistern with Subaqueous Light—Luminous and Chromatic Fountain—Lectures, Demonstrations, &c.—Open daily from Twelve to Five, and from Seven to Ten. Admission, 1s.

WANTED, a steady and active YOUNG MAN in the GENERAL GROCERY BUSINESS. Apply to J. A. Lankester, Stowmarket.

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WANTED, a SITUATION for an active, useful GIRL, aged Fifteen, can work at her Needle, or assist in Housework. Small wages only expected. Address to Y. Z., Post-office, Church-street, Hackney.

TO DRAPERS.—WANTED, by a respectable Female Assistant of three years' experience, a comfortable BERTH in a good business house. Address, H. H., care of Mrs. William Dutt, Bungay.

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TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED, in a fashionable town in the north of England, an EXPERIENCED ASSISTANT, accustomed to the Fancy Department. He must be well educated, and of good address. Unexceptionable references as to ability and character will be required. A member of a Christian Church would be preferred. Application, stating age, salary, and other particulars, to be made to O. X., "Nonconformist" Office.

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AN ACTIVE, intelligent TRADESMAN, aged Fifty-five, married, without incumbrance, is desirous of EMPLOYMENT, and to make himself generally useful. Has always been accustomed to mercantile pursuits; is a ready accountant, correspondent, and good penman. Has been for twenty years accustomed to village preaching, and the management of Sabbath-schools. Has no objection to undertake a village Day-school. The lowest salary accepted would be £60 per annum, and house to live in. Address, W. C. T., 15, Warblington-street, Portsmouth.

A YOUNG LADY, accustomed to TUITION, is desirous of meeting with a SITUATION, either as DAILY or RESIDENT GOVERNESS, in a family of religious principle, where the pupils are not greatly advanced. She instructs in the usual branches of a good English Education, with French, and the rudiments of music. Very satisfactory references will be given. Address, Delta, 24, Latham-street, Preston.

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[PROPHECY.]
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THIRTEEN PICTURES or DIAGRAMS on FULFILLED PROPHECY; including THE JEWS; THE ARABS; BABYLON; NINEVEH; EGYPT; IDUMEA; and TYRE. The above Series is published at the suggestion of A. H. LAYARD, Esq., M.P.

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Prices: Prophecy, 11. 12s. 6d.; Seven Churches, 11. Volcanoes, 17s. 6d. The usual allowance to the trade and Subscribers.
All the Diagrams of the Union on Sale at the Depot.
FRANCIS BARON, Depositary.
25, King William-street, Strand,
Oct. 30, 1855.

PALESTINE.

A COURSE of FOUR LECTURES on "PALESTINE and the JEWS of that COUNTRY," will be delivered at the LECTURE-ROOM of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, ALDERSGATE-STREET, by the Rev. JOHN MILLIS, Author of "The British Jews" (just returned from the Holy Land).

On WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 7, 14, 21, and 28, as follows:—
Nov. 7.—Lecture I.—THE COUNTRY.
Nov. 14.—Lecture II.—JERUSALEM.
Nov. 21.—Lecture III.—THE JEWS.
Nov. 28.—Lecture IV.—THE JEWS.

To be illustrated with Maps, Diagrams, Costumes, &c.
Each to commence at Eight o'clock.
Admission: the Course, 2s. 6d.; Single Lecture, 1s.

Tickets to be had of H. E. Baskley, 9, Old Broad-street; Messrs. Hughes and Butler, St. Martin's-le-Grand; Mr. Morgan Jones, Bangor-wharf, Pimlico; Mr. David Jenkins, Borough-market; Mr. Griffith Davies, Angel-terrace, Islington; Mr. J. W. Jones, 24, Gibson-square, Islington; and at the Young Men's Christian Association, Aldersgate-street.

ORPHAN WORKING-SCHOOL, HAVERSTOCK-HILL.

The Governors of this Corporation are respectfully informed, that a GENERAL COURT will be held at the LONDON TAVERN, BISHOPSGATE-STREET, on FRIDAY, November 30, 1855, to receive the Half-yearly Report from the Board of the General Committee on the State of the Charity; to Elect Auditors for the Year ensuing; and for the ELECTION of TWENTY-FIVE CHILDREN into the School, viz., Eighteen Boys and Seven Girls.

The Chair will be taken at Eleven o'clock, and the Ballot close at Three precisely, after which no Votes can possibly be received.

The continued high prices which prevail, in respect to Food and Clothing, render it an imperative duty on the part of the Board to request from the Friends of the Orphan Poor Additional Contributions at this season. The additional cost in two years has been 1,046l. 8s. 1d. The Contractors for Food are not lower than they were; so that the Expenditure upon this Year's Account will of necessity be large as compared with the Income. It will be seen that the Board still admits Twenty-five Children at each Election, the continuance of which must depend upon the kindness and liberality of the Public.

JOSEPH SOUL, Secretary.

Office, 32, Ludgate-hill.
Double Proxies may be obtained of the Secretary. New Subscribers have the right to Vote at the ensuing Election. Annual Subscription of a Governor, 50s.; Life, 100l. 10s. and upwards. Life Subscriber, 50l. 5s.; Annual, 10s. 6d.

NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, LONDONDERRY.

The City contains a population of about twenty-five thousand inhabitants—while all the Protestant places of worship will not accommodate more than about six thousand. The Ministrations in most of these places are supported by endowments, or Government grants—while, with one exception, the receiving of public money for religious purposes is repudiated by no Church but our own.

The members of the Church ask not for aid in building their Place of Worship until they have done all they could at home, as that, before a Deputation was sent beyond the bounds of the city, they raised over 800l. It is estimated that the cost of site, chapel, and school-rooms will not exceed 2,000l. To enable them to complete these, they earnestly and confidently appeal to the friends of Truth at large. Their object is unsectarian! Though adopting the Congregational order in government, their Church is composed of Baptists, Presbyterians, and Independents.

This case is strongly recommended by the Rev. Dr. Raffles, of Liverpool, who is intimately acquainted with the state of the Church in Londonderry; by the Rev. George Smith, Secretary of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, in the "Christian Witness" for October; also, by the Revs. John A. James, of Birmingham; Hugh Stowall Brown, and Mr. Birrell, of Liverpool; and by the Revs. T. Binney, Dr. Massie, W. Brock, and F. Trevellick.

William Campbell, Esq., and the Rev. Robert Sewall, are at present in London as a Deputation from the Church, soliciting aid to the carrying out of the above object. Any communication for them may be addressed to the Milton Club, Ludgate-hill.

P. B. George Hadfield, Esq., M.P., of Manchester, has not only liberally subscribed to this object, but recommended it in the following terms: "I cordially trust that English Volunteers may encourage these Christians in raising their building."

SALARIED AGENTS WANTED, by a FIRST CLASS LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Address, pre-paid, to R. X., 11, Sandfield-place, Croydon. State name and address, age, experience, qualifications, connection, proportion of time to be devoted, salary required, and such other detailed information as may assist the Company in making its selection.

SURREY MISSION.

THE AUTUMNAL MEETING of this Society will be held on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14, at the INDEPENDENT CHAPEL, WANDSWORTH.

Morning Service at Eleven—Rev. C. H. SPENCER, of New Park-street, in person; and a PUBLIC MEETING in the Evening.

ROBERT LANTON, Secretary.

NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BRITISH SCHOOL-ROOM, &c., WINCHESTER.

These spacious, elegant, and substantial buildings have cost only about 4,500l. The premises are freehold, and vested in trust. The sum deficient is about 1,300l.

The Rev. W. Thorn, the Pastor, intends taking the liberty, as opportunity allows, during the winter months, of calling on many of the well-reputed friends of Evangelical Truth, and of Voluntary, Unsectarian, and Scriptural Education in London, and its vicinity, to solicit their assistance towards removing the present debt from the Chapel and School-room.

Mr. Thorn will also take the liberty of previously sending, or of personally presenting those whom he solicits for aid with engraved views and plans of the entire buildings, full printed particulars of the case, a list of the chief provincial subscriptions hitherto received, and the recommendation of the leading ministers of the Hants Congregational Churches.

As the more immediate friends of the above-named objects in Winchester, of different denominations, have given liberally and largely towards them, it is hoped that the benevolent principles of Evangelical truth, and of sound Christian instruction, in London and elsewhere, will kindly and generously respond to the appeal to be made to them during the course of the winter for that purpose.

CONTRIBUTIONS ON AL AND UPWARDS.

	£	s.	d.
Rev. E. T. Frost, Northampton	1,000	0	0
Rev. W. and Mrs. Thorn, Winchester	500	0	0
Sale of the old Chapel	500	0	0
Miss Frost	75	0	0
Miss Wright	50	0	0
Mr. John Drew	50	0	0
Mr. John Parmiter	50	0	0
Mr. N. Warren	50	0	0
J. Bonham Carter, Esq., M.P.	50	0	0
Mr. J. Hogg	40	0	0
Richard Andrews, Esq.	30	0	0
B. Ford, Esq., Southampton	25	0	0
S. Payne, Esq.	25	0	0
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Rev. T. Adkins, Southampton	10	0	0
Jas. Theobald, Esq., Winchester	10	0	0
Mr. W. Veal	10	0	0
Mr. Mayler	10	0	0
Mr. Roberts	10	0	0
Mr. White	10	0	0
Mr. King	10	0	0
Mr. Gardner	10	0	0
Mr. Cronin	10	0	0
Mr. Roe	10	0	0
Mr. Frampton	10	0	0
Messrs. Powis and Thacker, Andover	10	0	0
C. Dixon, Esq., Staines-house	10	0	0
A. A. Croft, Esq., Ex-sheriff, London	10	0	0
A. Crawford, Esq., M.D., Winchester	10	0	0
H. G. Lyford, Esq.	10	0	0
W. B. Simonds, Esq.	10	0	0
Mr. Joyce	10	0	0
Mr. Jas. Stone	10	0	0
Mr. Tammidge	10	0	0
Mr. G. Burton	10	0	0
Mr. Penhale	10	0	0
Mr. Jolliffe	10	0	0
Mr. Robinson	10	0	0
Mr. W. Forster	10	0	0
Mr. Spencer	10	0	0
Mr. Maynard	10	0	0
H. and R. Knight, Esqrs.	10	0	0
C. Sangrin, Esq.	10	0	0
W. T. Grimes, Esq.	10	0	0
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W. P. Flight, Esq.	10	0	0
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Mr. Forster, (Oldcomb)	10	0	0
H. S. Lyford, Esq.	10	0	0
Messrs. Rogers and Co.	10	0	0
M. Filer, Esq.	10	0	0
Mr. J. S. Parmiter	10	0	0
A friend, per J. B. Carter, Esq., M.P.	10	0	0
J. Buller, Esq., Southampton	10	0	0
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R. S. Fowler, Esq.	10	0	0
H. Roe, Esq.	10	0	0
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R. Ash, Esq.	10	0	0
J. Budget, Esq.	10	0	0
E. W. Pines, Esq.	10	0	0
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C. Rice, Esq., Lynton	10	0	0
W. Rice, Esq., Exeter	10	0	0
E. Daniell, Esq., Stockham, Petersfield	10	0	0



MILTON CLUB.

THE CLUB is now OPEN, and the BED-ROOMS are READY, for the use of Members. In reply to applications, the Committee beg to state that Fire-proof Vanis, for the custody of Chapel and other Trust-deeds, have been constructed; and the Secretary is now prepared to receive Deposits of such Deeds. Members can, upon application, secure Private Rooms for the Deposit of their Papers, &c. Private Rooms for Committees can also be engaged.

By order, JOHN BENNETT, Secretary.

Milton Club, 14, Ludgate-hill.

ANERLEY CHAPEL BUILDING FUND.

CRYSTAL PALACE DISTRICT.

Total present outlay intended, 8000.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS ON THIS BEHALF ARE DUE AS FOLLOWS:—

London Congregational Chapel Building Society		£ s. d.	
*Rev. T. C. Hine,	20 0 0	Mr. T. T. Curwin,	1 0 0
*Bydenham,	10 0 0	Mr. Smart,	1 0 0
*Mr. W. R. Baker,	10 0 0	Mr. J. Watson,	1 0 0
Anerley,	10 0 0	Mr. G. Collier,	1 0 0
Mr. James Hine,	10 0 0	Mr. Sears,	1 0 0
Mrs. Jennings,	10 0 0	Mr. A. Wilkins,	1 0 0
Mr. Seth Smith,	10 0 0	Mr. J. T. Baker,	1 0 0
Mr. J. B. Mill,	10 0 0	Mr. Berry,	1 0 0
Mr. Joshua Wilson,	5 0 0	*Mr. D. Pratt, "Pa-	
Mr. Hoperat,	5 0 0	triot" Office,	1 0 0
Mr. J. Finch,	5 0 0	Rev. Joseph Fox,	1 0 0
Mr. Smith,	5 0 0	Mr. C. E. Eardley,	1 0 0
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*Mr. J. C. Hallies,	5 0 0	Mr. Jackson,	1 0 0
Forest-hill,	5 0 0	Mr. Johnston,	1 0 0
*Mr. Stainburn, 17,	5 0 0	The Mayor of Ply-	
Gresham-street,	5 0 0	mouth,	1 0 0
Mr. Alexander,	5 0 0	Mr. J. S. Allen,	1 0 0
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Mr. Holt,	5 0 0	Mr. Wontner,	1 0 0
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Mr. Wright,	3 0 0	Mr. Watkins,	1 0 0
Mr. W. E. Franks,	3 0 0	Mr. Dryland,	1 0 0
Messrs. Peat and Son,	3 0 0	Mr. James Taylor,	1 0 0
Mr. Thos. Gurney,	3 0 0	Mr. T. Carré,	1 0 0
Mr. T. Archer,	2 0 0	Smaller sums,	2 0 0
Miss Rutt,	1 0 0		

* By whom further donations will be thankfully received.

ENLARGEMENT.

COMMERCIAL, FAMILY, and PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE, 8 and 9, QUEEN-STREET PLACE, QUEEN-STREET, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

Mr. and Mrs. HOFLESH beg respectfully to introduce their Establishment to the notice of Ladies and Gentlemen visiting London, especially those who prefer the arrangements of a Religious Family.

They take this opportunity of stating that, having secured the adjoining house, they are now able to accommodate a larger number of visitors.

The situation is one of the most quiet, open, and pleasant in the City, and, at the same time, central for business. The house is commodious, the accommodation good.

Every attention paid to the comfort and convenience of Visitors.

WATER CURE.—LEICESTER HYDRO-PATHIC ESTABLISHMENT for the CURE of RECENT and LONG-STANDING DISEASES, presents an advantageous opportunity for invalids. It was built expressly for the purpose, and no cost has been spared to render it suitable and commodious. There is a Resident Medical Director, and Consulting Physician.

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It may be most confidently asserted that the same style of funerals cannot be obtained elsewhere in London for double the amount.

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The Public are advised not to spend large sums in vaults in cemeteries surrounded by population, which must be closed at no distant period; many having private graves, which, from this cause, they are unable to use, and are now removing their family vaults to Woking.

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The Funeral Train leaves the Station at the Westminster-road (where private apartments are provided) daily, Sundays included, at 11.30, and returns at 2.30.

The Public are invited to inspect the Westminster Station. A short branch line enables the trains to approach the chapels.

By order, RICHARD CHURCHILL, Secretary.

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At 1st March, 1855, the amount of the Accumulated Capital exceeded £910,000 And the Annual Revenue exceeded 163,000 The amount paid to the Representatives of Deceased Members was upwards of 600,000 This affords the strongest evidence of the continued prosperity of this Institution, and of the immense benefit to the Families of Deceased Members.

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Eighty-five per cent. of the profits divided amongst the assured every five years.

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London, Oct. 8, 1855.

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Money advanced for building houses on land purchased of the Society at 5 per cent. interest.

* Shares may be taken, Prospectuses had, and information obtained at the Office of the Society, between the hours of Nine and Five, and on Wednesdays from Nine to Eight. The Rules are 3d. each, and will be forwarded, with Prospectus, and copy of the last Annual Report, on receipt of Four postage stamps.

JOHN EDWARD TRESIDDER, Secretary.

Agents wanted where none are appointed.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 37, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON.

The PROFITS are divided among the Members, and may be received in cash, employed in reduction of Premiums, or added to the Policy. At the First Division, in 1852, a Cash Bonus of 224 per cent. on the Premiums paid was declared. In 1855, a Cash Bonus of 274 per cent. on the Premiums paid was declared. The effect of these two divisions, applied as Reversionary Bonus, will be seen in the following

EXAMPLES OF THE REVERSIONARY BONUS ADDED TO POLICIES OF 1,000.

Age when Assured.	First Bonus, 1852, 5 Years.	Second Bonus, 1855, 8 Years.	Amount Payable at Death.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	49 11 0	40 11 3	1,090 2 3
30	54 11 6	45 0 7	1,099 12 1
40	61 16 10	50 18 3	1,113 18 1
50	72 16 4	61 1 5	1,134 17 9
60	99 16 8	83 5 3	1,182 1 11

All Policies effected during the year 1855 will be entitled to share in the Next Division of Profits.

JAMES INGLIS, Secretary.

FIRE COMPANY.

Guarantee Fund, 300,000. Pure Mutuality. Policy-holders not liable for losses. Entire profits divided triennially. Twelve and a half per cent. per annum has been returned at each triennial division on the entire Premiums paid.

FRANCIS CLOWES, Secretary.

AT MR. MECH'S ESTABLISHMENTS.

112, REGENT-STREET, and 4, LEADENHALL-STREET, LONDON, are exhibited the finest specimens of British Manufactures in Dressing Cases, Work Boxes, Writing Cases, Dressing Bags, and other articles of utility or luxury suitable for presentation. A separate department for Papier Maché Manufactures and Bagatelle Tables. Table Cutlery, Razors, Scissors, Penknives, Strops, Paste, &c. Shipping Orders executed for Merchants and Captains. An extensive assortment of Hair and other Toilet Brushes.

STRATTON'S ORIGINAL HOMOEOPATHIC COCOA is universally admitted to be the best and most wholesome of all drinks.

Its smooth, mild, and creamy flavour renders it deliciously agreeable to the palate, and is particularly strengthening to children, the aged, and the infirm. It is an essential article of diet, and easy of digestion; it will not offend the most delicate stomach, nor create acid or bile. It is prepared by us from twenty years' practical experience, under the homoeopathic direction, and by means of a powerful steam-engine, we are enabled to produce an impalpable fineness of quality. The rapid increase of the sale of this unique preparation, proves that it requires only to be more known to be properly appreciated as a nourishing beverage. Each packet bears the signature of J. W. Stratton and Co., who are acknowledged to be the most extensive manufacturers of the Homoeopathic Cocoa in the kingdom. It may be taken with benefit by even the most bilious, as the essence, or the oil of the Cocoa Nut, are so carefully incorporated with the flower of sago and arrowroot, that it may justly be called the best of all drinks.

This article has not escaped spurious imitation, which may easily be detected; if pure, it will be the colour of chocolate, and in small globules. Price 1s. 4d. per lb., in quarter, half, and pound boxes.

A good digestion is the greatest boon the human frame is heir to; it is the foundation of health, and all who would possess it should regularly use Stratton's Homoeopathic Cocoa. Sold by Grocers and Chemists in nearly every town in the kingdom.

MANUFACTORY, HOMOEOPATHIC COCOA STEAM-MILLS, LAMBETH, LONDON.

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For VARICOSE VEINS and WEAKNESS, are light in texture and inexpensive, yielding an unvarying support without the trouble of bandaging. Instructions for measurement and prices on application, and the article sent by post, from the manufacturers.

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For Cleansing and Preserving the Teeth, and Preventing and Arresting Decay, Toothache, &c.,

is sold wholesale by Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon-street; Sutton and Co., Bow-churchyard, London, &c. Retail by Chemists and dealers in Patent Medicines generally, at 1s. 1½d. per pot.

N.B.—Any obliging Chemist who may not at present keep it in stock will procure it.

Enclose a stamped envelope, with address, to G. T. BENWELL, Uttroxteter, Staffordshire.

for a gratuitous sample, and try it. The above notice is necessary from the number of letters received enquiring where it can be procured.

Testimonial from a Clergyman of the Established Church: "I have tried your Tooth Paste, and find it most salutary, and I recommend it whenever I have an opportunity."

MRS. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN CUTTING THEIR TEETH.

MRS. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP.

This efficacious Remedy has been in general use for upwards of Thirty years, and has preserved numerous Children when suffering from Convulsions arising from painful Dentition. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the Gums, the Child will be relieved, the Gums cooled, and the inflammation reduced. It is as innocent as efficacious, tending to produce the Teeth with ease; and so pleasant, that no Child will refuse to let its Gums be rubbed with it. Parents should be very particular to ask for JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, and to notice that the names of Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon-street, London (to whom Mrs. Johnson has sold the recipe), are on the Stamp affixed to each Bottle. Price 2s. 9d. per Bottle.

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MR. EDWARD MILES, SURGEON-DENTIST, 14, BEDFORD-SQUARE, practices an improved method of forming SETS OF TEETH, by means of which very important advantages are secured, WITHOUT THE EXTRACTION OF STUMPS, OR OTHER PAINFUL OPERATIONS. These teeth can be worn in the most tender month, sharp edges, &c., being avoided; they adhere firmly and painlessly to the gums, protecting loose teeth and stumps; they so CLOSELY RESEMBLE NATURE, as to defy detection, visible fastenings not being required; they completely restore mastication and pronunciation, and, being mineral, never change colour, decay, or affect the breath, but remain clean, cool, and ENTIRELY FREE FROM THE DISGUSTING AND INJURIOUS TENDENCY OF SOFTER MATERIALS.

Decayed, Tender, and Irregular Teeth treated in the most skillful manner. At Home daily, Ten till Five.—14, Bedford-square.

THE Nonconformist.

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION.

VOL. XV.—NEW SERIES, No. 523.]

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SOLDIERS ON SUNDAYS.

A LETTER from an esteemed correspondent, Mr. G. Slater, will be found in another column, upon which we are anxious to make two or three observations. The writer brings under our notice, a subject which the heading of his letter describes as "Governmental Interference with the Religion of the Army, and Subsidising Dissenting Ministers." Mr. Slater first states as a fact, that on every Sunday morning during the thirty-four years he has lived in his present residence, a troop of soldiers has passed his door in military order, on their way from the garrison at Plymouth, to the Roman Catholic Chapel at Stonehouse. He says he has been informed that "in every case, when a certain number of soldiers wish to go to a particular chapel, the practice obtains of sending a subaltern or other officer with that body, and, in that case, Government pays to the managers of that chapel a sum proportionate to the number of men taken there." He understands the plan to be adopted as well in the case of Protestant Dissenters as of Roman Catholics; and he regards it as a practice which, besides being unsound in principle, is fraught with several pernicious consequences, which he proceeds to point out. According to his view of the matter, the minister of the place in which soldiers are thus brought to worship "becomes a Government stipendiary," while his deacons are "bribed" and "gagged." He looks upon the sum paid by the State for the religious instruction of these soldiers, as a bounty offered in favour of particular creeds—and he regards the arrangement as one which exhibits the Government as a supporter indifferently of truth and error. He objects to the attendance of soldiers at a place of worship in military order, as dangerous, in certain cases, to their efficiency in "keeping the peace," and as affording facilities for unworthy proselytism. And he concludes by asserting that the religion of the soldier ought to be as free as that of the civilian.

Now, if Mr. Slater finds us, in commenting upon this letter, unable to go with him in many of his arguments, and to agree with him in his main conclusion, we hope he will give us credit, at least, for having very anxiously considered this subject in its various bearings, long before our attention was called to it by his letter. We are not insensible to the difficulties which beset the question. We know what danger there is in paltering with a true principle. We are as fully disposed as can be any of our readers to assert the wisdom of adhering to the right, let anticipated consequences be what they may. Nevertheless, we are bound to proclaim our conviction that there are cases (and this is one of them), in which discrimination is as much needed as fidelity, and the circumstances of which, although they cannot alter a general truth, may, notwithstanding, greatly affect its applicability. And we are the more solicitous that this should be thoroughly understood by our readers, inasmuch as when the time comes for dealing legislatively with our great and glorious principle, its path to triumph will be considerably smoothed by our being able to show that we have accurately observed all its bearings, and that we are qualified

by previous thought to distinguish clearly between words and things—between appearances and realities.

In the first place, then, we can hardly admit that every right which belongs to civilians belongs, as a matter of course, to men constituting components parts of our naval and military organisations. Whether such organisations are really necessary to the protection of the country, is a question which it would be out of place to discuss in this article. But, on the assumption that they are, it follows that the individual rights of those who enter either of the services must be determined by other considerations than those which are held to be conclusive with reference to the civil subjects of the realm. What the organisation requires in order to its own existence and efficiency, must dominate all rights which men, in their individual capacity, might justly claim. Every soldier, or man-of-war's man enters into contract with the State, to serve it, for a definite period, with a view to a certain result—and, in order that such service may be rendered, agrees to submit to the discipline that is found or believed to be necessary to that result. Now, whether such and such a regulation be essential to the discipline which either of the services requires, is clearly a different question from whether the same regulation is consistent with the freedom to which every man is personally entitled. *Quoad* his engagement, and as long as it lasts, it no more follows that because, as a member of the community, he may claim to do as he lists, he may therefore do so as a soldier or sailor, than it does that a servant, after he has hired himself to his master, has the same right to rise from bed when he likes, to go out at all hours as he chooses, to see what friends he pleases, and so on, just as he had done previously to his entrance on service. All men are equally free by nature—but all men are bound also by engagements voluntarily made.

It is important to bear in mind that the relation in which the State stands to its subjects as ruler, is not identical with that in which it stands to its servants as master, and that propositions which are quite true of the former, are not necessarily true of the latter. For example, it is admitted to be contrary to all sound principles of economy that Government should become purveyor for its subjects—but it does not thence follow that at no time is it bound to discharge that function for its servants. When, in the execution of the duty required of it, the army, as now in the Crimea, is placed in a position which disables it from supplying its own wants, the State is under obligation to make provision for that supply, and to undertake, on behalf of the men in its service, all necessary arrangements, which their duty precludes the possibility of their making for themselves. Or, take a still more forcible illustration. A ship of war is dispatched on a two-years' cruise. It is certainly not the province of Government to find medical assistance for its subjects, much less to provide them with means of religious instruction—and yet, although this may be true as a principle, it can hardly be held, even by Mr. Slater himself, that Government, in the instance we have supposed, would be justified in sending out that ship without a medical officer on board, and in neglect of all arrangements whatever for the celebration of Divine worship. We might easily multiply illustrations, but we deem it needless. Those adduced will suffice to show that in treating of the duty of the State to men engaged in its service, general propositions which are undeniable in their reference to rulers and subjects, may be totally inapplicable to the relation of masters and servants.

Whether, therefore, soldiers should be left free to attend or neglect Divine service on Sundays—whether they should be marched to church or chapel in military order and under military superintendence, or allowed to act individually, and free from surveillance—and whether the accommodation which they receive should be paid for by each soldier as he feels disposed, or by the State who employs him—are questions which cannot be determined by those general axioms

which we hold to be indisputable in respect to civilians. They must be decided by considerations dictated by the necessities of discipline. It may or it may not be true that military discipline renders these regulations imperative. Upon this we are not competent to pronounce an opinion. But we do say, that men who hold a military organisation to be essential to the safety of the country, are logically bound to concede all that is required to make that organisation efficient for its purpose—and their protests against a violation of sound principles by certain army arrangements must, in order to be reasonable, rest on sufficient evidence that such arrangements are not exacted by the requirements of discipline, as well as on proof that the principles infringed upon are undeniably true.

Government, professedly constrained by disciplinary considerations, requires of those who enter its service in the capacity of soldiers, to so far surrender their individual freedom, as to attend Divine worship on Sundays whether they like it or not, and to go to, be present at, and return from, church or chapel, under military supervision. We may deem the regulation an unwise one, or the reverse; but, as we have just intimated, we do not hold ourselves competent to form a trustworthy judgment in the matter. But, supposing Government to have correctly decided the question in as far as it stands related to army discipline, the subsidiary arrangements referred to by our correspondent appear to us to be rather liberally conceived than otherwise. Within that range of freedom which the exigencies of military discipline are believed to allow, the choice of the soldiers themselves is consulted—and, inasmuch as they are not permitted to go except in companies, their accommodation at places of worship unendowed by State funds, is acknowledged by a moderate payment to the managers. The case is paralleled by that of youths at school, who, though individually responsible to God as regards their spiritual affairs, are, nevertheless, subject to a certain amount of tutelage—who are marched to church or chapel under the care of ushers, and whose accommodation, in many cases, is paid for by the establishment in which they receive instruction, without reference to their personal wishes.

The practical evils affirmed by Mr. Slater to grow out of this arrangement, are such as, under unfair influence, might grow out of any other. A spirit of sectarian partisanship and a system of unjustifiable proselytism may, indeed, be aggravated by means of the regulations complained of, but can hardly be proved to originate in them, and might flourish in rank luxuriance in their absence. If deacons may be justly charged with being "gagged" by the small additions to the funds of their Church paid by the State for the soldiers who worship with them, then, we are sure, such deacons might very properly adopt the language of Cassius, and confess

"The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars,
But in ourselves, that we are underlings."

It is doing them too much honour to ascribe their moral treachery to the force of external temptation—the crime grows, like a weed, out of their own beggarliness of soul. Remove from them this snare, and they would instantly find another. The gravest of the alleged evils, however, remains. The minister of the place "becomes a Government stipendiary." This is an allegation which demands a paragraph rather than a sentence satisfactorily to dispose of.

The use of the term "stipendiary" in connexion with the circumstances of this case, appears to us inaccurate. It seems to imply an appointment by Government to the performance of a certain service, and the payment of a fixed and continuous salary. But the appointment, if such it can be called, rests not with the Government, but with the soldiers who, in sufficient numbers, prefer attendance at a given place of worship—and the payment made is as occasional and accidental as the choice exercised. The State has no patronage in the matter—pre-

tends to no control—and merely follows up by a pecuniary acknowledgment the preference indicated by its own servants. It is alleged, indeed, that the State has nothing to give but out of a fund produced by taxation, and hence it is inferred that the support it renders to a Christian institution, although occasional only in the instance before us, is compulsory. But if we study things rather than words, we shall find that when we object to the compulsory support of religious ordinances, the essence of our objection relates to the violation done thereby to freedom of conscience, and the substitution, in Christ's domain, of law for love. Whereas, here, in point of fact, the evil has no place—unless, indeed, we hold, that the money having been once obtained by virtue of law, must, owing to that circumstance alone, be tainted, in all its future applications, with the vice of compulsoryism.

And now, in conclusion, let us say, that although we cannot condemn the reception of public money by managers of chapels, in acknowledgment of accommodation supplied to servants of the State, as a violation of the principle of Christian willingness, we do think that it is so likely to mislead those who look only upon the surface of things, and to furnish a weapon of annoyance to those who distrust and dislike our profession, that prudence would dictate, in most cases, we think, a refusal of the remuneration which the State offers. What may be lawful, is not always expedient. Be this, however, as it may, we have felt it to be our duty, at the risk of some reputation for consistency, to separate the grand principle we advocate from the little, and, as it strikes us, spurious resemblance of it. That principle is, that the religion of his subjects is not the proper business of the civil ruler, and cannot be advanced, but is lamentably retarded, by legal and authoritative appliances. But whether, in certain cases, the civil ruler may provide religious instruction for such of its servants as are prevented by the nature of their service from making that provision for themselves, is altogether another question. We do harm to Voluntaryism by confounding the one with the other. We conceal the main and massive features of its strength. Moved by this impression, and by this only, we have dealt with this subject at greater length than its intrinsic importance would seem to deserve. We thank Mr. Slater for having given us the opportunity. And we now take leave of the question in the confident conviction that a thorough and candid discussion of the whole subject, as it seems needful, so it cannot but do good.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

1855.—BACHELOR OF ARTS.

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UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

The Council held their first session of the academical year 1855—6 on Saturday last. The Andrews scholarships were awarded to Mr. Fielden Thorpe and Mr. Percy Greg—to the former, 100*l.*, to the latter, 60*l.* Of the other candidates, Mr. Alexander W. Young and Mr. John Hennell were mentioned with honour for their attainments in classics and mathematics, and Mr. John Manning Needham for his attainments in mathematics. The vacancy in the Lectureship of Practical Physiology and Histology was directed to be advertised. A share in the dividends of the Working Men's Peel Memorial Fund, to the amount of 15*l.*, to

be expended in the purchase of books, pamphlets, treatises, essays, maps, and other aids to knowledge, was voted to each of eight institutions.

OUR CHURCH-RATE RECORD.

ST. ANDREW'S, WORCESTER.—Another of the many parishes into which Worcester is divided has refused a Church-rate; there are now but three in the city in which such a rate is levied, and it waits but another year to extinguish them in these also. The annual vestry meeting in St. Andrew's parish was held last Thursday morning, but the only persons in attendance were the rector, the churchwarden, and half-a-dozen of the parishioners. The churchwarden having read over the estimate of expenditure, proposed a rate of 8*d.* in the pound, but nobody could be found to second it. When it was quite clear that no rate could be made, the parties present had a friendly chat upon the general question of Church-rates, in the course of which the rector expressed his great regret that Government had not effected a settlement of the matter long ago. It was understood that the principal Churchmen of the parish would meet together, and endeavour to raise the amount required for the conduct of Divine worship in the church by voluntary subscription.

LLANTHWY RYTHERCH, NEAR ABERGAVENNY.—On Thursday, the 1st ult., the churchwarden of this parish convened a meeting for the purpose of making a Church-rate. The Rev. R. Jones presided. The churchwarden proposed, and the reverend chairman seconded, a rate of a penny in the pound; an amendment was moved and seconded by the Dissenting party, that the rate be deferred to that day twelve-month, which was put to the meeting and carried (by twelve to two). The churchwarden then demanded a poll, which took place on the Thursday following, and the following was the result: For the rate, 1; against it, 34; majority against the rate, 33.

METROPOLIS MANAGEMENT ACT AND CHURCH-RATES.—A large and influential meeting of the rate-payers of the parish of Hackney was held on Friday evening, in the Town Hall, for the purpose of taking into consideration the opinion of the law officers of the Crown, that the payment of Church-rates is imperative in reference to the election of vestrymen under Sir B. Hall's Act, now about to come into operation. The proceedings excited considerable interest, the large room of the Town Hall being crowded in every part. Mr. Joshua Ramsey, the churchwarden, occupied the chair. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. George Offor, Charles Reed, Yettes, Ellis, C. Green, Macintosh, J. E. Clennell, Matson, Wickham, and Dick; and, after considerable discussion, the following resolution was adopted, with but two dissentients:—

That this meeting have seen with astonishment that, notwithstanding the repeated declaration of the House of Commons that the imposition of Church-rates as at present levied ought to be amended or abolished, a clause has been introduced into the Act for the Better Local Management of the Metropolis, which, according to the opinion of the law officers of the Crown, renders the payment of Church-rates (in those districts in which such a rate has been made) imperative before a rate-payer can exercise his right of voting for a vestryman under the act.

Ultimately a resolution was passed, appointing a committee to take such measures as they might deem necessary to secure an amendment of the act in the next session of Parliament.

QUESTIONED VALIDITY OF BURIAL BOARDS FIXING FEES FOR DISSENTING MINISTERS.—The validity of these fees having been challenged at a recent meeting of the Dorking Burial Board, its clerk was directed to write to the Secretary of State on the subject. This application has elicited a reply, to the effect that the question is now under the consideration of the law officers of the Crown. In consequence of this announcement, it is probable that a simple and equal board fee will be adopted by the Dorking Burial Board.

UNITARIANS, AND THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY.—A meeting was held at Birmingham on Tuesday, to consider and provide the best means of securing a rigid observance of the fundamental rules of the British and Foreign School Society, especially at its Central Institution, the Borough-road School. Mr. Mark Philips occupied the chair; and a great number of Dissenters, laymen and divines, chiefly Unitarians, were present. The charge is, that the original intentions of the founders of the society have been systematically violated, and rule fourth especially so. That rule enjoins, "that no catechism or peculiar religious tenets should be taught in the school, but every child should be enjoined to attend the place of worship to which his parents belonged." The meeting passed a resolution, that the British and Foreign School Society had been perverted from its original object by the systematic inculcation in the Borough-road School of peculiar creeds; and that its perversion from national to sectarian objects is a great wrong, which should be repelled by every lawful practicable means. A committee was appointed to carry out the resolution.

Religious Intelligence.

CHURCH OF THE PILGRIM FATHERS.—On Monday evening week, a public meeting of Nonconformists was held in this chapel, which is situate in Union-street, Borough, on the occasion of the Church and congregation removing from that place of worship. As the edifice is connected with many historical associations of great interest, in connexion with the persecutions to which worshippers in it have been subjected in by-gone ages, in common with their Nonconforming brethren generally throughout the country, the closing of the place has excited much attention. The chair was occupied by Mr. Alderman Wire. The Rev. George Waddington, the pastor of the place, read a statement de-

tailing briefly the circumstances in which they were placed, and their intentions with respect to their future place of worship. He recapitulated some of the leading facts connected with the history of the place, and showed in what respects the edifice which it is intended to erect was to be a species of historical monument to the memory of the Pilgrim Fathers, who set out from that place of worship for a foreign and unknown land, where they might worship God in their own fashion, unmolested by any one. The Rev. George Rose, of Bermondsey, expressed his sympathy with the movement of the Church assembling in that place. He concluded by moving a resolution pledging the meeting to support the effort to erect a new church. Mr. Apsley Pellatt, M.P., seconded, and the Rev. John Ady supported, the resolution, which was then put and carried unanimously. The Rev. Thomas Binney made a few appropriate remarks on the interesting associations connected with various spots of earth on which noble deeds had been done. He then moved a resolution to the effect that, "in the conviction of that meeting, no time should be lost in the commencement of the building of the proposed new place of worship; and they hoped that a fund would soon be raised which would justify the laying of the foundation-stone." He could not sympathise with the regrets that had been expressed at leaving the place; for he thought that when high-spirited Americans, who had refreshed their pride and enthusiasm at Plymouth Rock, came over to England, and entered the Borough to discover and worship in the edifice from which the Pilgrim Fathers set out, their enthusiasm would be greatly damped to find it such a place as it was, and in such a secluded, out of the way place. He wished them every prosperity in their undertaking. The Rev. Mr. Seaborn seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously. The Rev. John Burnet, of Camberwell, moved a resolution, expressive of the sympathy of the audience with the Church and congregation of that place in the work in which they were engaged. He thought that America was deeply interested in the affair, and he was glad that there was to be an American steeple and a Welsh pulpit. America was bound to assist in such an undertaking; but England was still more obligated to do her part. The resolution having been seconded, was put and carried unanimously. The proceedings terminated by a vote of thanks to Mr. Alderman Wire for presiding.

WESTBURY, WILTS.—The Church and congregation worshipping at Pentrop Chapel, having given the Rev. Joseph Hurlstone an unanimous call to become their pastor, recognition services were held on Tuesday, the 23rd ult. In the afternoon, the Rev. Thomas Winter, of Bristol, gave an address to the new pastor. The Rev. J. Grigg, M.A., of Leigh, gave a well-timed address to the Church and congregation, assisted in the devotional services by three neighbouring ministers. Three hundred and twenty friends adjourned to the school-rooms to tea, the provisions for which were gratuitously provided by the Church and congregation, the proceeds to be devoted to the liquidation of the debt incurred in a recent enlargement of the school-rooms. In the evening, a public meeting was held, presided over by the Rev. Thomas Winter; a statistical statement was read of the Church from its commencement, in April, 1810, under the pastorate of the late Rev. George Phillips, and the subsequent history under the pastorate of the Rev. Shem Evans, to the call of the Rev. J. Hurlstone, who feelingly referred to this statement, by some details of his religious experience, and the circumstances that brought him among the people of his charge. The meeting was afterwards addressed by the Revs. S. Shonning, H. Anderson, How, Watson, and Clift, ministers of the town and neighbourhood.

THE REV. JAMES CAMERON, late of Colchester, has received and accepted a cordial and unanimous invitation from the Church assembling in Hopton Chapel, Mirfield, Yorkshire, to become their pastor, and has just entered on his new field of labour.

THE REV. ALEXANDER PITT, of Upton-on-Severn, has accepted the cordial invitation of the Church meeting in Salem Chapel, Dover, to become its pastor, and purposes commencing his labours there the first Sabbath in December next.

THE LATE REV. DR. F. A. COX.—According to the statement of Mr. Lentley, of Hackney, one of the executors of this late eminent minister, Dr. Cox left but few papers relating to his personal history and experience; his own judgment and feeling were opposed to the publication of such memoranda; and, only a few days previous to his decease, he requested to have his manuscripts brought to him, that he might destroy them; but intense pain and debility disabled him from the necessary examination. He then consigned them to his wife; and she feels that it would be acting in direct opposition to his expressed wish, to bring any of them before the public.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON LECTURES IN A THEATRE.—The first of a series of lectures was delivered in the Theatre, Stamford, on Sunday afternoon, November 4th, by the Rev. B. O. Bendall; subject, "The Good and the Right Way." Great interest was excited, and a large and attentive audience assembled. The Rev. T. Shaw and the Rev. H. W. Holland are to follow. The object of the lectures is to bring the indifferent under the sound of the Gospel. The movement is managed by a mixed committee of Independents and Wesleyans. Notices are given in the chapels, and handbills freely circulated in every part of the town. Union prayer-meetings are held alternately in the Independent and Wesleyan chapels, to ask God's blessing on the special services.

THE REV. S. R. WARD.—The Rev. Samuel Ringgold Ward has, through the generous aid of friends, been able to complete what Mr. John Candler, of Chelmsford, with so much benevolence proposed. To Mr. James Spicer, also, Mr. Ward acknowledges, we

believe, a deep debt of gratitude for his efficient co-operation; while to many others he feels himself under a sense of obligation of grateful and enduring character. Mr. Ward is now a landed proprietor in Jamaica, with the view of rendering his best services to the improvement of the Negro race. He sailed on Friday from Southampton, for that island, in the steamer Parana, and will, we hope, land in safety in a few weeks. A volume, which he has entitled the "Autobiography of a Fugitive Negro," will speedily appear, giving original and graphic descriptions of scenery and character, which will interest many a fireside circle.—*Patriot*.

COGGESHAL, ESSEX.—The ordination services of the Rev. Bryan Dale, B.A. (late of Western College), as pastor of the Independent Church in this town, were held on Thursday, 18th Oct. In the morning, the Rev. G. Wilkinson, of Chelmsford, read the Scriptures and prayed, and the Rev. T. B. Sainsbury, B.A., of Fincham, delivered an excellent discourse on the nature of a Christian Church. The venerable Rev. Thomas Craig, of Bocking, proposed the usual questions, which were replied to in a clear and concise manner, and implored the blessing of the Head of the Church on pastor and people. The Rev. Professor Newth, M.A., of New College, and Mr. Dale's former tutor, delivered the charge; and the Rev. J. Reynolds, of Halstead, concluded by prayer. After the morning service, a large company dined in the school-room, when addresses were delivered by different ministers, welcoming Mr. Dale to his extensive sphere, and on subjects connected therewith. In the evening, the Rev. J. Waite, B.A., read the Scriptures and prayed. The Rev. John Carter, of Braintree, preached, and the services of the day were concluded in prayer offered by the Rev. W. J. Unwin, M.A., of New College. The Revs. E. H. Jones, of Bridgewater; J. Flower, of Clavering; C. Riggs, of Tiptree; J. Hill, M.A., of Witham; P. H. Davison, of Wandsworth; and others, were also present and took part in the engagements. The congregations were very large, and Mr. Dale commences his labours with encouraging prospects of usefulness.

CONGREGATIONALISM AT WINCHESTER.—In another column will be found an advertisement respecting the new Congregational Chapel and British School Buildings, recently erected in the city of Winchester. That these erections were greatly needed, every person acquainted with the cause of Dissent in that city will readily admit. As the printed case in circulation states, the former place of worship was small, old, and inconvenient, without an inch of ground about it obtainable for the purpose of enlargement; and the city contained no British school, nor any accommodation in which one could be conducted; though the population can be little less than 1,400. Under these pressing circumstances, the Independents resolved to erect both a chapel and school-room, with all the necessary appendages of lecture and class-rooms, library, vestry, &c. This they have done at the very moderate cost of about 4,500*l*. The chapel is considered the most, or, at least among the most, elegant structures of the kind in the kingdom. The school-room is sufficiently ample to seat 600 persons or to accommodate 400 scholars—well ventilated, lighted, and warmed. Towards meeting these expenses, the Rev. E. T. Prust, of Northampton, a relative of the present pastor, gave the sum of 1,000*l*., the Rev. W. Thorn 500*l*., while many other friends of the congregation subscribed liberally, according to their means. The members of the Established Church in Winchester contributed about 300*l*. towards the British School Buildings, and neighbouring Churches lent their generous aid. The Rev. Mr. Thorn, the pastor, so generally and so well known throughout the kingdom for his tracts on Dissent, and numerous other extensively-circulated publications, intends, as the advertisement intimates, to call on the religious advocates of Congregational principles, and the friends of sound unsectarian education in London and its vicinity, for the purpose of soliciting assistance towards removing, or reducing, the present debt of nearly 1,300*l*. There are few cases which present equal claims on the attention and support of the friends of Evangelical Dissent, and of sound scriptural and unsectarian education. In contributing to the latter object all parties can unite, and it is hoped that gentlemen and ladies, favourable to such instruction among the middle and humbler classes, will generously lend their aid. About half the sum yet to be raised is due on the school-room.

Correspondence.

GOVERNMENTAL INTERFERENCE WITH THE RELIGION OF THE ARMY AND SUBSIDISING DISSIDENT MINISTERS.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR,—There is a feature of the working of the State and Church system in this neighbourhood which I do not remember ever having seen noticed either by yourself or by any others in your valuable periodical. It is too, a feature which is of great importance, inasmuch as certain consequences may arise from it, dangerous to the liberties of the people. The circumstance to which I allude has often, of late, struck me, and almost as often have I been disposed to address you on the subject. The house in which I have resided thirty-four years is situated by the side of the chief road which leads from the garrison, Plymouth, to the Catholic chapel, Stonehouse. Every Sabbath morning, during these thirty-four years, has a troop of soldiers passed my door in *military order* on their way to the Romanist chapel in this town. At least, this has been the case when a certain number of soldiers of that faith have been stationed at the garrison.

Not long since, I was informed that, in every case, when a certain number of soldiers (how many I do not recollect, nor does the exact number affect the principle) wish to go to a particular chapel, the practice obtains of sending a subaltern or other officer, with that body, and in that

case, Government pays to the managers of that [chapel] a sum proportionate to the number of men taken to that chapel. This plan is adopted, I understand, in the case of Dissenters. I infer that the same plan is pursued when the soldiers attend the Romanist chapel. Were the men accustomed to go to these places of worship and give their voluntary offerings for their sittings, it would be well, but I understand that this is not the case. The Government, not the men individually, manage that matter for the ministers. Here the policy of this State and Church movement may be seen. The minister becomes, by this means, a stipendiary of the Government. Not only indeed, by this means, is he placed in a condition subservient to the State, but the deacons and others, by this aid, though only a small pittance, have their political character affected. They are by this aid, however small, bribed. They are gagged. They are prevented from speaking against the great development of the same principle as it exists in the Episcopal Church of this country, and which hence is justly termed the *State Church*.

Your attention has been directed to the conduct of certain (so-called Nonconformist) ministers, who see no difference between the exaction of burial fees by a legalised civil board and the requirements of the deacons of our chapels. Some Dissenters here see no difference between the soldiers paying for themselves and the Government's deducting from the soldiers' pay and becoming their paymaster to the minister. The two cases are in some respects similar. If not, the visual organs of the ministers in these cases are not very dissimilarly affected.

We hope it may not be unsuitable to ask these Nonconformist pastors whether their conduct comports with a repudiation of the interference of Government in matters of religion? If, indeed, they do not repudiate such aid, to what extent do their views of repudiation go? Is the principle to be applied to others but not to themselves? Does it refer to Governmental punishment on account of religion, and not to conferring favours? Is it applicable to all civil boards or not? Is not conferring favours by Government, municipal, and other boards, virtually a system of punishment inflicted on those who ignore every species of Governmental influence in matters of religion? Just as would be the case were Government to give a bonus to all agriculturists that grow wheat of a particular kind would be an injury done to all that did not, or could not, grow that particular sort of grain.

The attendance of soldiers at places of worship in *military order* seems to me to be an evil. It appears not unlike the civil magistrate, with his staff of inferiors, attending the Established Church. Not only in both cases is the freedom of individuals interfered with, and aid expected and even afforded from an exchequer, the contributions to which have been the effect of compulsion, it tends also to keep up distinctions in secular matter on theological grounds, not very unlikely to produce, in some cases, baneful effects. Suppose an *emancipator* should occur commencing in some theological matter, as happened in Canada, when Gavaux was, a short time since, in that country; and suppose soldiers, trained to go together as *religionists in bodies*, what result could be expected but that such military religionists would, the transgressor being one of their sect, take the side of the culprit? Let one body of soldiers be trained and be accustomed to proceed in *military order* to a Romanist chapel—another to a Presbyterian—and a third to the Established Church, and let some *emancipator*, commencing in some religious difference, occur, how dreadful might be the result!

Besides, it is evident that Government, by such arrangements with respect to the military, really espouses the cause of the good and bad alike—truth and error. There is, too, in this procedure, a virtual claim on the part of Government to the right of their interfering with their dependents in matters of religion. "There are only two religions allowed in the army, no other is allowed," said a common soldier. Now, though the observation of this man was not quite correct, the inference from his speech is that Government does interfere with the religion of its subjects. If Government has the right of such interference, let it carry out this idea to the full, let all the soldiers be arranged theologically. Let us have a regiment of Mormons, another of Vishnu worshippers, another of Romanists, &c.

This arrangement of soldiers, however, according to a nominal creed (for a real creed many of them have none) nicely subserves the purposes of proselytism. A soldier, regardless of religion altogether, finds he must go to some place of worship. He perceives, also, that the time of worship among the Catholics is more favourable for his enjoyment of the other part of the day. He goes, therefore, with the Romanists to their chapel. He, by this means, gets and desecrates the remaining part of the day. Such a case has occurred. Such a man would be a suitable one for a proselyting officer. There have been those who, availing themselves of their official standing, have acted in this manner. They, being Puseyites, have interfered with the men under their command with respect to public worship. I need not say this is to be deprecated.

The religion of the soldier ought to be as free as that of the civilian. The drilling them into this or that faith may accord with the policy of a State and Church system. It, however, ill accords with the principles of civil and religious liberty.

I rejoice that there is one periodical in which an exposure of such evils is allowed admittance. I hope, therefore, this will find a place in its columns.

Yours respectfully,

G. SLATER.

61, Union-street, Stonehouse,
Plymouth.

COLLECTORS AND CHURCH-RATES.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR,—Permit me to offer a suggestion to Mr. Cowper, whose letter appears in your last number.

When the rate-collector next demands the parochial rates, let Mr. Cowper go to the collector's residence, with a friend, as a witness, and there tender, and leave the money for all the rates except the Church-rate. If, after that, he be summoned to show cause why he has not paid certain rates, he will only have to prove that he has paid, or has tendered all the rates except the Church-rate, and the averment in the summons being thus shown to be false, the case must necessarily be dismissed by the magistrates.

In my own parish the collector declared that he could not take the Poor, Highway, and Lamp rate, unless he at the same time received the Church-rate; but, when the money was formally tendered, he at once took it and handed me a receipt, after striking the Church-rate out of it.

The fact is, that if the ratepayer chooses, he may pay each rate separately, the circumstance that he collects other rates being merely accidental.

Your obedient servant,
* London, Nov. 5. J. C. W.

CONGREGATIONAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.

One of the meetings in connexion with the autumnal session of the Congregational Union we omitted to report in our last Number—we refer to an interesting gathering which took place at the Congregational Training Institution, at Homerton, on Friday week. After dinner, SAMUEL MORLEY, Esq., opened the proceedings by a brief address, from which the following is an extract:—

Gentlemen,—We welcome you here, in order that you may have an opportunity of seeing what is going on. I think you will find rather a more lively state of things than used to be the case formerly, in connexion with Homerton College. ("Hear, hear," and a laugh.) Some of us believe that the school is scarcely inferior to the pulpit; and we want to see if we cannot in this building which now happily belongs to us as a denomination, surpass the results attained under the old dispensation. I want to see whether laymen cannot do something as well as ministers. I have no idea whatever of drawing a line between the two. We should each be stronger for constant, earnest co-operation. Ministers would know, gradually, the power they lose by overlooking the earnest co-operation which they might find in the pew. I want to see a state of uneasiness in the pew. I want to hear the ministers saying, "What are you doing, you members of this Church?" If they could only produce this spirit of inquiry, they could hardly conceive the beneficial results with which it would be attended. However, I ought not, perhaps, to indulge in such a strain of remark. This movement, however, is largely in the hands of the laity. We are doing our best to make this institution a living one. We have, at present, forty teachers under instruction in this institute, and sometimes we have more. Occasionally we may not have had quite so many. We have turned out a number of earnest young men, looking at the subject of education with something far more than as a mere means of support. Mr. Unwin is striving earnestly to get them to have a love for the work—leading them to look at children as objects of intense interest, making them bear with the great self-denial involved in the education of the young. There is, I trust, going on here that which, in its results, will be greatly blessed if we can continue it. Many ministers have found in our teachers admirable co-operators. There are certain men, perhaps, who have some compunctions of conscience as to the mode in which they have neglected to attend to the claims which we so justly have upon them; and this is a capital opportunity for such persons to make amends for past omissions. We say also to those who approve of State aid, "Come and help us! and if the day ever does come when you realise this moonshine theory of yours—then, and not till then, will be the time for you to leave us." Ministers ought to name the subject to their friends when they return home, and get their guineas in aid of this institution. I am not going to say any more about the money, except to call your attention particularly to my last remark. ("Hear," and a laugh.) The Rev. Mr. Ross is ready to lecture anywhere on the subject. James Kay Shuttleworth's report proves that in this institution we produce as good an article, if I may treat the subject commercially, as the Government schools, for less than half the money.

Dr. HALLEY, after indulging in some reminiscences relative to the place where they were assembled, said:—

This is a neighbourhood about which some of my earliest and fondest associations still cling; and I cannot but feel that on this spot I formed connexions which, I trust, have been useful to me through life, and, if God spare me, may still be very useful. Here I gained friends whom I shall never cease to respect. Here I learned some right principles, and received some right directions, which I have held firmly through life. I rejoice, then, in your institution, and that at present there is so much that is pleasing and prosperous about it. Long may it continue! May its results be far more important than under the old system! May you train those who shall train others in useful knowledge, sound learning, fine moral principles—sincere, honest, earnest, religious character—and then you will accomplish a work which, I am sure, will abundantly repay you for your trials, toils, sacrifices, and anxieties—which become pleasant by your continuance in well-doing and sacrifices, for which you will be abundantly rewarded and sustained by the gratitude of friends, the approbation of your own consciences, and, I trust, promote the honour of God. (Applause.)

Mr. EDWARD MIALI, M.P., said:—

Though I was not brought up in this place, I can draw upon another place for many pleasant recollections in connexion with a similar institute in which I passed some of the pleasantest hours of my life. I do delight in the recollection that I passed ten years of my life in the preaching the Gospel, and in the pastoral office; but I also approve of the work in which I am at present engaged, which is as much calculated to extend Christ's Kingdom as that which brought me more immediately into contact with the consciences of men. You, Sir, have spoken of ministers and of laymen; and you have intimated an unwillingness that any line of distinction should be drawn. Sir, I am an amalgamation of the two. I am the result of fusion. I have known what is the usefulness of the ministerial sphere, and I have seen what may be done by religious principles and religious conduct upon a somewhat more extended sphere. I entirely agree with our respected chairman, that we scarcely apprehend—certainly, we don't appreciate sufficiently—how much may be done by taking our religious principles beyond our own circle. ("Hear, hear.") We have all our machinery for usefulness boxed off from the world so far by custom and habit, that we can seldom draw within the range of that machinery those who have not been accustomed to work in our factory. What we have to do is, to be far more ag-

gressive, and more aggressive in a greater variety of ways. (Hear, hear.) For it is not only religious instrumentality or ecclesiastical machinery, that can produce religious results; but some of the highest and most important religious results can be, and should be,—certainly might be, produced by secular machinery, wrought out for religious purposes, in a religious spirit; and that appears to me to be a great deficiency in the religious world in this country. I consider that John Williams, when he was building a ship, rightly believed that he was at that time doing a special work which was committed to his hands. We must build our machinery in such a manner as that we might bring the Gospel to bear upon the minds of men on a large scale. As soon as we could get their sympathy they would hear our truth. (Hear, hear.) As soon as we showed that we sympathised with them we should begin to have their sympathy;—but we must get into their path—walk in their ways—accustom ourselves, in some degree, to their habits—not those which were evil, but those which were necessary while passing through the world—and we must promote their intellectual and moral and physical good, in order that they might see that we were one with them. Then we might present the truths of the Gospel with the full certainty that they would produce a much larger amount of success than they had hitherto done.

After a few words from the Rev. ROBERT ASHTON, the Rev. J. BALDWIN BROWN said that, although not agreeing in all respects with this Board of Education, he should, certainly, henceforth, do something to support it by something better than merely wishing them God-speed with the lip. (Hear, hear.) Mr. HAGGIE next spoke. The Rev. WALTER SCOTT then briefly addressed the meeting. There had been an observation or two made, which, perhaps, rather exalted the schools, and some other things, above the pulpit. Now, he could not believe in this. The appointment of the pulpit was the appointment of Infinite Wisdom. The Lord Jesus Christ did not institute Sabbath-schools, and such things; but he did institute the preaching of the Gospel; and he (Mr. Scott) did think that it would be better to leave the pulpit, if they took away all else—the Sunday-schools, members of Parliament, and everything. ("Hear," and laughter.)

The Rev. W. THORN, of Winchester, and Dr. LANKESTER, also spoke, and the proceedings terminated.

THE WAR.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

According to telegraphic advices from St. Petersburg, of the 30th, Prince Gortschakoff announces on the evening of the 29th that the enemy (the allies), after strong demonstrations from Eupatoria, in the direction of Simferopol, during which their operations were constantly harassed, and their left flank threatened, returned yesterday (the 28th) to their camp at Eupatoria.

The *Moniteur* contains a report from Marshal Pelissier, dated from Sebastopol on the 2nd inst., to the effect that, on the 27th ultimo, General D'Allonville, with twenty-four battalions of infantry, thirty-eight squadrons of cavalry, and fifty-six pieces of artillery, advanced from Eupatoria, on the road to Simferopol, as far as the ravine Tchobata. There he found the enemy in a strong position, defended by thirty-six guns. The enemy would not leave his position and engage. General D'Allonville, being in want of water and forage, retired on the 29th to Eupatoria.

According to statements received from Paris, despatches have arrived from the Crimea. The Allies have completed important reconnaissance, and retired. The bases of action are all satisfactory.

On Friday, Prince Gortschakoff telegraphed that there was no movement to report in the Crimea.

By a despatch from Prince Gortschakoff of the 2nd instant, we learn that General D'Allonville, after his return to Eupatoria on the 29th with the mixed *corps d'armée* of the Allies, remained there two days, and on the 1st instant again left Eupatoria. The Prince says that the enemy halted for the night at Karagurt and Saki, from which it would appear that General D'Allonville is advancing by another road than that which lately took him to the Russian entrenched position at Tchobatar. Karagurt lies about nine miles to the north of that place.

THE OPERATIONS IN THE DNIÉPER.

For intelligence of the latest proceedings of the Black Sea fleet, we are solely indebted to the Russian telegraph:—

NICOLAIÉFF, Oct. 23, 7 P.M.—The position of the enemy's squadron off Kinburn has not changed. Their steamers and floating batteries are in the Otchakov Roads in the embouchure of the Bug opposite the village of Parutino, and in the embouchure of the Dnieper, between Stanislav and Rybaltchiz. At the mouth of the Dnieper the enemy is actively engaged in taking soundings along the southern banks of the river. The number of troops landed on the Spit of Kinburn has not been increased. According to the statement of three English sailors, who, having ventured on shore, were made prisoners by the Cossacks of one of our detachments, a part of the invading army of the enemy is still on board the vessels of the fleet. It amounts, including the troops disembarked, to about 15,000 men.

NICOLAIÉFF, Oct. 24, 9 P.M.—Since yesterday neither the enemy's fleet nor the land troops, in position near Kinburn, have undertaken any movement. There has merely been considerable activity observed among the light boats of the fleet, passing from one detachment to another. The total number of the enemy's vessels remains the same, and their position at anchor is unaltered.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 2.—All the ships of the line of the enemy's fleet which were in the vicinity of Kinburn put to sea on the 1st November. From the Crimea there is nothing new since the 31st October.

THE CAPTURE OF KINBURN.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Despatches have been received with enclosures from

Admiral Lyons, giving full details of the capture of Kinburn. The following is the most important passage:—

We arrived at a rendezvous off Odessa, on the 8th instant, but owing to strong south-west winds, which would have prevented the troops from landing, it was not until the morning of the 14th inst. that the expedition was enabled to reach the anchorage off Kinburn. During the night, the English steam gun-vessels, Fancy, Boxer, Cracker, and Clinker, and four French gun-vessels, forced the entrance in Dnieper Bay, under a heavy but ineffectual fire from the Spit Fort, and on the following morning the British troops, under the orders of Brigadier-General Hon. A. A. Spencer, together with the French troops, under the command of General Bazaine, were landed about three miles to the southward of the principal fort, and thus, by these nearly simultaneous operations, the retreat of the garrison, and the arrival of reinforcements were effectually cut off. In the evening the English and French mortar-vessels tried their ranges against the main fort with excellent effect. The wind having again veered round to the southward, with a great deal of swell, nothing could be done on the 16th; but in the forenoon of the 17th, a fine northerly breeze, with smooth water, enabled the French floating batteries, mortar-vessels, and gun-boats, named in the margin, to take up positions off Fort Kinburn; and their fire was so effective that, before noon, the buildings in the interior of the fort were in flames, and the eastern face had suffered very considerably. At noon, the Royal Albert, Algiers, Agamemnon, and Princess Royal, accompanied by Admiral Bruat's four ships of the line, approached Fort Kinburn in a line abreast, which the shape of the coast rendered necessary, and the precision with which they took up their positions in the closest order, with jib booms run in and only two feet of water under their keels, was really admirable. At the same moment the squadrons, under the orders of Rear-Admirals Sir Houston Stewart and Pellion, pushed through the passage between Oczakoff and the Spit of Kinburn, and took the forts in reverse, whilst the St. Jean d'Acre, Curacao, Tribune, and Sphinx undertook the centre battery, and the Hannibal, Dauntless, and Terrible that on the point of the Spit. The enemy soon ceased to reply to our overwhelming fire, and though he made no signs of surrender, Admiral Bruat and I felt that a garrison which had bravely defended itself against so superior a force deserved every consideration, and we therefore made the signal to cease firing, hoisted a flag of truce, and sent on shore a summons, which was accepted by the Governor, Major-General Kokonovitch; and the garrisons, consisting of 1,400 men, marched out with the honours of war, laid down their arms on the glacis, and, having surrendered themselves as prisoners of war, they will be embarked in Her Majesty's ship *Vulcan*, to-morrow. The casualties in the allied fleets are very few, amounting in Her Majesty's ships to only two wounded. The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded is, I fear, very severe. In the three forts, which have suffered considerably by our fire, we found eighty-one guns and mortars mounted, and an ample supply of ammunition. This morning the enemy has blown up the forts on Oczakoff Point, which mounted twenty-two guns, and we learnt from a Polish deserter, who escaped in a boat from them during the night, that the commandant apprehended an attack from our mortar-vessels, which would not only have destroyed the forts, but also the neighbouring dwellings.

In his despatch to the French Minister of Marine, describing the operations, Admiral Bruat says:—

In short, I attribute the speedy success we obtained, in the first place, to the complete investment of the place by land and sea; in the second, to the fire of the floating batteries, which had already made several practicable breaches in the ramparts, and the aim of which, directed with admirable precision, had sufficed to shatter the most solid walls. Everything may be expected from these formidable engines of war, when they are led into fire by officers so distinguished as those to whom the Emperor had entrusted the command of *La Devastation*, *La Lave*, and *La Tonnante*.

The generous emulation of the two allied squadrons, the mutual confidence of their chiefs, and the co-operation of the brave troops with whom we are united by the memory of so many toils borne in common, I also regarded as infallible pledges of success.

THE "TIMES" NARRATIVE.

From the graphic description of the capture of Kinburn given by Mr. Russell in the *Times*, we make the following extracts. The letter is dated Oct. 15:—

Kinburn has fallen after a short but most desperate defence. Early this morning the Russians perceived that the French had crept during the night to the ruined village and were busily engaged in making their first parallel, under cover of the houses, at about 700 or 650 yards from the place, whereupon they opened a brisk fire upon them from the guns *en barbette* in the eastern curtain; and were answered by two French field-pieces from the screen of a broken wall. It was a dull gray dawn, with a wind off the shore, and the sea was quite calm. The fleet was perfectly still, but the mortar vessels, floating batteries, and gun-boats were getting up steam, and before nine o'clock they were seen leaving the rest of the armada and taking up their position on the south side of the fort, the three floating batteries being close in with the casemates, and the mortar vessels and gun-boats being further away and more to the eastward, so as to attack the angle of the fort, and fight the guns which were on the curtains *en barbette*. The floating batteries opened with a magnificent crash, at 9.30 A.M., and one in particular distinguished itself for the regularity, precision, and weight of its fire throughout the day. The enemy replied with alacrity, and the batteries must have been put to a severe test, for the water was splashed into pillars by shot all over them. At 10.10 the bombs opened fire. At 11.10 a fire broke out in the long barrack, and speedily spread from end to end of the fort, driving the artillerymen from their guns, while small explosions of supply ammunition took place inside. At 11.15 the Russian Jack was shot away, and was not replaced; the fire became tremendous. Admiral Stewart, in the *Valorous*, and the French admiral (second in command), in the *Asmodée*, followed by eleven steamers, came round the Spit battery, into Cherson bay, delivering broadsides and engaging the batteries as they passed, and they were preceded by the *Hannibal*, which ripped up Kinburn with her broad-

sides. The fire raged more furiously, fed by constant bombs and rockets, and at 12.35 a fresh fire burst out in the fort. At the same time the *Valorous*, *Asmodée*, and steam-frigates open broadsides on the fort, and the nine line-of-battle ships come up in magnificent style, and take up their position at the seaward face of the fort, already seriously damaged by the tremendous fire of the floating batteries and the gun-boats, and mortar vessels. The storm of shot from this great ordnance is appalling. The very earth seems flying into dust, and the fiery embers of the fort are thrown into columns of sparks by the shot. Still the Russians stand to the only guns they have left. The broadsides increase in vigour, and at last a white flag is waved by a single man from the rampart. Boats with flags of truce push off, and they learn that the garrison is willing to surrender. At 2 P.M. the firing ceases, and 1,100 men march into our lines, several of them quite drunk, carrying off food and drink, and the officers bearing their side arms. The garrison consisted of the 29th regiment and of 100 artillerymen. 200 are said to be killed, and 400 or 500 wounded; but admittance to the town is denied by the French, as it is said that the Governor is in the powder magazine inflamed to madness, and watching the chance of the victors entering to fire the mine, which is well stored with powder. We shall know more to-morrow.

THURSDAY, Oct. 18.—When the flag was waved from the parapet, a boat, with a flag of truce, pushed off from the English and French Admirals, and at the same time Sir Houston Stewart proceeded to shore near the battery, where he found the French General advancing to parley with the governor. Major-General Kokonovitch advanced with a sword and pistol in one hand and a pistol in the other, and threw down his sword at the officer's feet, and discharged his pistols into the ground, or at least pulled the triggers with the muzzle pointing downwards, in token of surrender. He was moved to tears, and as he left the fort he turned round and made some passionate exclamation in Russian, of which the interpreter could only make out, "Oh, Kinburn! Kinburn! Glory of Suwaroff and my shame, I abandon you," or something to that effect. As the garrison marched out they were ordered to pile their arms, but many of them threw them on the ground at the feet of the conquerors, with rage and mortification depicted in their features. It appears that the second in command, whose name is something like Saronovitch—a Pole by birth—inflamed by courage and its Dutch ally, declared he would not surrender, and that he was prepared to blow up the magazine before the enemy should enter, and he was supported by the officer of engineers and by the officer of artillery. Amid the crash of falling buildings, the explosions of mortars, the thunder of the fleet, and the smoke and flames of their crumbling batteries, the Russians held a hasty council of war, at which it was put to the vote whether they should surrender or not, and the majority carried the question in the affirmative, on the side of humanity and reason. In vain the fanatic Pole, the artilleryman, and engineer tried to persuade the Governor and the majority to persist in the madness and folly of continuing their passive resistance, for active opposition was out of their power. "We can hold out for a week," said they. "What then?" asked the Governor. "You have not been able to fire a shot for three-quarters of an hour. Are you likely to be in a better state two hours hence, and, above all, where are the men to live meantime?" Such arguments, enforced by tremendous broadsides and by the knocks of the admirals with cannon balls against every side of the fort, prevailed, and the white flag was hoisted, much to the satisfaction of every humane sailor in the allied fleet, the men of which feel no pleasure in destroying a brave enemy, and much more to the gratification of those who were allowed to cease a demonstration of hopeless courage. Kokonovitch wept as he threw down the pen with which he signed the articles of surrender, but he had no reason to be ashamed of his defence. By the capitulation the garrison were permitted to retire with everything except their arms, ammunition, and guns: the officers were allowed to wear their swords, the men to carry off their knapsacks, clothing, regimental bugles, church property, relics, and pictures. When the major-general was asked to use his influence, or to give a pledge that no harm should befall the Allies who might enter the place, he said he would do so, "but at the same time I must tell you," added he, "that the flames are at this moment very near the grand magazine." This was a friendly caution, which produced of course, a corresponding effect, and steps were taken at once to prevent any such lamentable losses as were caused after the evacuation of Sebastopol by the rashness of the troops. The second in command, the artillery officer, and the engineer, finding themselves deserted by officers and men, abandoned their suicidal determination, and surrendered themselves, and Kinburn was ours, as far as the flames and smoke would allow us to occupy it. The northern forts on the Spit were not aware for some time of the reduction of the principal battery, or at least paid no attention to it, and hammered away for some time from one gun, till a shot from the Terrible utterly destroyed the casemate.

Respecting the French floating-batteries the same writer says:—

The bomb-vessels were engaged at a distance of 2,500 yards from the forts. The first-class gun-boats, such as the *Arrow*, *Lynx*, *Beagle*, *Snake*, &c., were employed nearer the forts in drawing off the fire from the bomb-vessels, in case the enemy directed their long-range guns against them, and in distracting their attention from the floating batteries, and those three batteries, which, to the credit of France and to our shame, our gallant ally had the opportunity of testing so practically, were anchored at the distance of 800 yards from Kinburn, and opened their guns first against the Russian batteries. The success of the experiment is complete. The shot of the enemy at that short range had no effect upon them! The balls hopped back off their sides, without leaving any impression, save such as a pistol ball makes on the target in a shooting gallery. The shot could be heard distinctly striking the sides of the battery with a "sharp smack," and then could be seen flying back splashing the water at various angles according to the direction in which they came, till they dropped exhausted. On one battery there are visible the dints of 63 shots against the plates of one side, not counting the marks of others which have glanced along the decks or struck the edges and angles of the bulwarks, and all the damage that has been done to it is the slight starting of three rivets. The men are all below, except a look-out man, in a shot-

proof box on deck, and the casualties arose from a chance shot which came through the ports.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE CAMP.

It appears that Sir Colin Campbell and his division did not go to Eupatoria after all. General Simpson, addressing Lord Panmure on the 20th, states that, in consequence of the continued fineness of the weather, great progress has been made in the construction of the road and railway. "The divisions," he says, "have all got some weeks' supply of rations in their camp, and I entertain no anxiety of there being a scarcity of anything during the approaching winter. I informed your lordship, in my despatch of the 13th instant, that the Highland Division, under Lieutenant-General Sir Colin Campbell, were to proceed to Eupatoria, and co-operate with the French; but upon the receipt of your telegraphic despatch of the 13th instant, apprising me that the Russians had resolved to hazard a battle and attack the Allies, I did not consider myself justified in weakening the force under my command by so many men, and I therefore countermanded the movement." The health of the army continues satisfactory.

The correspondents in the camp tell us that it was expected the enemy would attack the Inkermann heights; but that, in order to be prepared at all points, not only were the redoubts on that old battle-ground fully manned, but the troops on the line of the Tchernaya were reinforced, and the French on the extreme right were withdrawn to the crest of the hill above the Balaïr valley.

It is the opinion of many here—some of them persons whose opinion has weight—says the *Times* correspondent, that our Muscovite friends have not the remotest idea of attacking us, and that Lord Panmure's information to a contrary effect, derived from Berlin, proceeds, in fact, from St. Petersburg, or at any rate from friends of our enemies, who desire to prevent us from taking advantage of what little fine weather remains to undertake fresh expeditions." The *Daily News* correspondent makes the same statement, and adds that every precaution against an attack has been taken. The correspondent of the *Morning Herald*, writing on the afternoon of the 20th, from Kazapeh, states that he was just starting for Kamara, in consequence of information that the Allies were rapidly mustering on the Tchernaya, to resist an attack. The *Morning Advertiser's* correspondent says: "A few days ago the Russians offered to allow the French to approach unmolested the above-named river for ordinary purposes, provided the like privilege were granted in return. The offer was rejected, the French, as you have been already informed, having diverted, for a short distance, the water of the Tchernaya, so that they can water their horses without fear of being disturbed. The proposition on the part of the Russians would imply that there is a scarcity of water on their side."

Prince Gortschakoff reports, on the 20th, that the enemy has again descended from the mountains that separate the valley of Baidar from that of Belbeck, and come to a halt.

"In Sebastopol itself," says the *Times* correspondent, "there is nothing new. The Russians continue firing at the town, with little reply from the French. They fire principally at Sebastopol proper, but now and then drop a shot or shell into the Karabelnaia, and sometimes take the flagstaff on the Malakhoff for their mark. Outside the town, the French are hard at work levelling their siegeworks, filling up trenches, &c."

Dr. Hall furnishes a pretty satisfactory account of the health of the army for the week ending October 16, although sickness had slightly increased. The number admitted into the hospitals for the week ending 9th October was 1550, of whom fifty-one died; in the following week, the number 1626, of whom fifty-six died. The men were well clothed and fed. Colonel M'Murdo, in his weekly report on the state of the Land Transport Corps, gives a favourable opinion on the progress of its organisation. The corps had 14,737 animals on the 16th October. Young English drivers had arrived, "a timely resource," for "the natives had begun to desert in great numbers." He mentions that a "floating factory" had arrived, which "brought Woolwich" to the British army in the Crimea. He reports well of the state of the roads.

THE WAR IN ASIA.

By intelligence from Batoum, we learn that the Circassians are actively operating on the Russian communications in Mingrelia. Omar Pasha has intercepted a convoy of provisions, and, after a sharp encounter, in which the Russians lost 300 men, succeeded in capturing the supplies of arms and ammunition. The troops of Omar Pasha are, as regards the main army, in winter quarters, and Fuad Pasha has established posts of observation as far as Kutais.

It is supposed that the approach of inclement weather must force General Mouravieff to retreat, though he yet remains in some strength in the vicinity of Kars. General Williams, who had received supplies, was preparing a formidable resistance. Kars was certainly invested, and a desperate attempt to possess it is expected before winter should close in.

RUMOURED PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

A correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette*, writing from Berlin, alludes to the rumours of peace current in the diplomatic circles of the Prussian capital, but considers them wholly unfounded, not merely because Russia has resorted to a fresh levy of conscripts, but because every communication from that empire discountenances the belief that Russia will make any concession to the demands of the Western Powers.

The few journals which speak in the name of Russia deny that any new propositions have been sent from St. Petersburg, and allege that it is the Emperor of France who is sending round the olive branch. The *New Prussian Gazette* even affirms that Napoleon III.

has caused it to be notified at Vienna, that he is ready, at this moment, to negotiate on the basis of the Four Points. The *Independence*, which discredits this news, however states its belief, that at no time, before or since the fall of Sebastopol, have the Western belligerent powers declared themselves disengaged from the "Four Points."

The *Times* Vienna correspondent says: "The ukase relative to the new conscription is considered a convincing proof that Russia is not yet inclined to make such concessions 'as the Allies will certainly demand.' On inquiring what claim might reasonably be made, the reply received was, 'The Euxine to be a commercial sea, and indemnification for the expenses of the war.' It was subsequently explained that the Euxine could not be a 'commercial sea,' in the true sense of the expression, 'until the Russians had consented to admit merchantmen into all their ports on the coasts of the Black Sea.' The foregoing opinions are those of the representative of one of the smaller neutral Powers."

THE ARMY IN THE CRIMEA.

On the 16th of October the strength of the whole British army in the Crimea was, in round numbers, 56,000 men of all ranks, of whom the number of ineffectives, from wounds and sickness, was about 4,500. It was composed of fourteen regiments of cavalry, numbering nearly 5,000; of 52 battalions of infantry, of various numerical strength, but a pretty accurate average of which would be 640 each, or something over 33,000 in the aggregate; 14 batteries, and some troops of artillery, and nine companies of Sappers, not far short of 9,000 men in all. The remaining 10,000 are made up of Commissariat, Land Transport, Army Works, Medical Staff, and other auxiliary corps.

Summing up, then, we have now in the Crimea 56,000 men, of whom 51,500 are effective; calculating the mortality among them as 100 a week for six months, and the sick list to be as numerous as at present, there would be of the soldiers at present in the Crimea, 49,000 effective on the 15th April; adding, as reinforcements, 2,800 cavalry and 20,000 infantry, we should have at the commencement of the campaigning season, say about 70,000 British troops in fair condition, to maintain the honour and interests confided to their keeping.

Other important English forces, although containing but a small numerical proportion of Englishmen, will henceforward be available. Of the Turkish Contingent we hear most encouraging accounts. The commanders are men of whom we entertain the very highest hopes—Vivian, Michel (of Cape renown), and Dickson, Commandant of the Artillery, are well known. The regimental officers include some of the smartest and most promising of the captains and subalterns of the Royal and Indian armies. The men, we hear, are docile, apt, and efficient soldiers, and we cannot doubt that, well led, they will prove admirable troops. They will number 20,000, and this force will be further materially increased. We shall put down the different Foreign Legions at the more than moderate estimate of 5,000 men; and, omitting the Sardinian army, we calculate the total strength thus: British troops, 70,000; Turkish Contingent, 20,000; and British German and British Swiss Legions, 5,000; making altogether 95,000 men.—*Globe*.

SWEDEN AND THE WAR.

The *Moniteur* reports General Canrobert's embarkation in the Gothiöd steamer, for Stockholm, on the 1st, and adds: "In every part of Germany through which he passed, and especially at Hanau and Hamburg, the inhabitants of these cities prepared for him a veritable ovation. At Lubek enthusiastic cheers greeted him on his arrival, and accompanied him to the moment he went on board."

In Sweden the question of the Western alliance becomes every day more and more canvassed. Since last year the journals have asked whether Sweden was to unite herself to the West, what was the most opportune moment for doing so, and what would be the position of Finland if taken away from Russia? These questions have been lately treated at length in a pamphlet recently published at Stockholm, and entitled "The Policy of Sweden in the War of the Western Powers with Russia, and the Question of the Constitution of Finland in a Distinct State." The conclusions come to in this pamphlet are the following: "The policy of Sweden cannot differ from that of Europe—that is to say, it must tend to form a counterpoise to Russia. This cannot take place unless the three Scandinavian States—Sweden, Norway, and Denmark—are united together under the same Government and form one single State, preserving their distinct constitutions. Sweden cannot take part against Russia unless she can look forward to the formation of a union of the North, guaranteed by the Western Powers."

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Emperor Napoleon, to show his esteem of the glorious part taken by General Bosquet in the great events of the war in the Crimea, has sent Captain Morand, Officer d'Ordonnance, to meet the General at Marseilles and present him with the military medal.

The *Gazette* of Friday contains two despatches addressed to General Simpson, and forwarded by him to Lord Hardinge. They are from Major-General Daeres, commanding the Royal Artillery, and Lieutenant-Colonel St. George, commanding the siege-train; they describe the services rendered by those bodies, and bring several officers under the notice of the Horse Guards. General Daeres states, that in spite of all difficulties, "there has been no instance in which the Commander-in-Chief has required the Artillery to act where they have been found unprepared; and at the close of each bombardment they

have always possessed the means of continuing the fire."

The *Gazette* also contains the announcement that Brevet-Colonel William Fenwick Williams, of the Royal Artillery, is promoted to the rank of Major-General in the army, "for his distinguished conduct in the defence of Kars;" and that Brigadier-General John Edward Dupuis is promoted to the rank of Major-General, "for his distinguished services with the army in the Crimea."

The *Daily News* Paris correspondent mentions an Exchange rumour that Russia has granted letters of marque to American privateers.

Foreign and Colonial.

RUSSIA.

The new levy of ten men in every 1,000 inhabitants is to include the Jews, and is the eighth since the beginning of last year. From the 10th February, 1854, down to the present time, the Czar has raised no less than fifty-two men in every thousand inhabitants in the whole of the empire, and twelve more in the western half; and now comes a fresh conscription of ten men in one thousand souls, making altogether about seventy men in two hundred and fifty, or more than 25 per cent. of the male population.

It has been rumoured that Prince Gortschakoff had received carte blanche with respect to his conduct in the Crimea. A letter from St. Petersburg, dated Oct. 21, and published in the *National Gazette* of Berlin, gives some authentic colour to this rumour.

By a resolution, dated from Nicolaieff, the Emperor, after perusing a very voluminous and circumstantial report, addressed to him by Prince Gortschakoff, in obedience to the orders of his Imperial Majesty, and on which the Emperor's journey into the Crimea was to depend, has decided that, without imposing on him any responsibility in the matter, Prince Gortschakoff would have to examine, according to circumstances, whether it should be expedient to evacuate the Crimea, or whether it would be possible or proper to defend it.

Nevertheless the army will have to be spared in the circumstances foreseen in the report. The Emperor has charged two of his aides-de-camp to take these special powers to Prince Gortschakoff, to transmit his definitive resolution to his Majesty, and to remain at his headquarters, as the Emperor approves beforehand of his resolution, and announces his intention of supporting his operations by the army of the south, under General Lüdgers, which will remain for this purpose at Nicolaieff.

A copy of this resolution has, it is said, been communicated to the Minister of War, Count Dolgorouki, and to the members of the imperial family at St. Petersburg.

The head-quarters of General Lüdgers, commander-in-chief of the army of the south, are removed from Odessa to Nicolaieff. The *Augsburg Gazette* says, the Czar has not been able to provide for the defence of Nicolaieff and Kherson, without withdrawing a portion of his army from the Crimea.

A letter in the *Cologne Gazette* from St. Petersburg explains the late ukase, which confirms the privileges enjoyed by the Russian nobility. The Minister Lanskoï, who succeeded to M. Bibikoff in the Department of the Interior, and who is one of the staunchest supporters of the aristocracy, suggested to the Emperor that in the actual circumstances it would be advisable, in order to stimulate the zeal of the nobility, to guarantee to them, in the most formal manner, their ancient privileges. The Emperor, in consequence, ordered Lanskoï to acquaint the nobility of the empire that his will is to maintain untouched all the privileges of that class. The Minister hastened to report this decision in a circular published by the *Moscow Gazette*, and afterwards the ukase in question was issued.

General Lüdgers has issued an order of the day to the army of the south, dated from Nicolaieff, the 9th of October, announcing the arrival of twenty-three druschines of the National Militia of the Governments of Smolensko and Moscow, as a reinforcement to the corps under his command. He states that these militia battalions have been formed about six months, and, notwithstanding their long march, are already to some extent instructed in field manoeuvres; but, as they are still very inferior in all respects to the old regiments who have completed their experience in the field, General Lüdgers impresses on the officers of every rank the necessity of instructing them in all their military duties, and intimates to the older soldiers that their young brothers in arms must not be treated with ridicule or contempt. The recruits of the militia have been distributed among the regiments of infantry of the army, the reserve, and those of the military dépôt.

UNITED STATES.

The newspapers in the United States are for the most part silent on the state of relations between the Governments of England and America. According to the Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald*, all the rumours and reports that represent a demand to have been made for the recall of the English Minister, are without foundation. It was reported in diplomatic circles, that Mr. Crampton had asserted, that the late attempt to convict him of a violation of the neutrality laws of the Republic, was the result of a conspiracy of foreigners to embroil the two Governments, and that, at the proper time, he will show this to be the case. Cushing alone of the Cabinet is said to sympathise with the President in his hatred towards Great Britain. The reported arrival of a special Russian Envoy at Washington is stated to be a hoax. Further, we learn that the American vessel Maury had been laid under embargo by the United States authorities, on the complaint of the British Consul at New York, who stated that she had been fitted out as a Russian privateer, with the design of intercepting one of the

Cunard steamers from Boston, and taking her with the specie on board as a prize. It was alleged, that she had large quantities of munitions of war on board, and that she was to be taken to Sandy Hook, where officers and a crew of eighty men would be put on board, and her present officers and crew leave her and return to the city. The vessel was afterwards released by the direction of the district attorney, who acted on affidavit of the owner, and with the sanction of the British Consul; it having been proved, that she was going to China, and that she was armed for protection against pirates.

The *New York Herald* suggests, that, if the United States Government prohibits enlistment by the British, Russia ought not to be allowed to engage engineers in the United States.

The elections in Kansas have resulted as was predicted. The pro-slavery ballot on the 2nd returned General Whitfield to represent the territory in Washington; and the anti-slavery election of the 9th has chosen Governor Reeder to represent the same constituency in the same place. Consequently, Congress will now be called upon to settle this question. The latter party have also elected delegates for the purpose of forming a State Constitution which will probably be completed, with a clause prohibiting slavery, before Governor Reeder leaves for Washington.

The Mormons also still give some trouble. Brigham Young, their chief and head, husband of seventy wives, and whose concubines are scattered throughout the settlement, has given out that no soldier shall be quartered among them. With many lamentations over the fall of faithless sisters, he has declared his purpose that the tempter shall enter their Paradise no more.

INDIA AND CHINA.

With the exception of isolated cases of violence, due to individual causes, and which afford no evidence of general disquietude or discontent, peace and prosperity reign, as they have long reigned, throughout our dominions.

The Santal insurrection appears to be at an end. A large body of them are reported to have made an offer of submission. The Bombay correspondent of the *Times*, indeed, writes, under the date of Oct. 3, that the insurrection had not been so completely put down as seemed probable when he wrote last. The Grand Trunk road, however, is clear; and the depredations of the insurgents are confined within very narrow limits. The adoption of decisive measures is anticipated, as soon as the weather becomes sufficiently dry to enable our troops to enter the jungles.

The following intelligence is from the *Overland Friend of China*, of Sept. 15: "Reports from provinces north and west of Cheh-kiang are, as usual, meagre in the extreme; and, further than the fact of Ohing-kiang-foo, and Nanking being still in the hands of the patriots, we know hardly anything of the progress of the revolution. Her Majesty's sloop Bittern and merchant steamer Paoushun have committed great slaughter among Chinese fleets in the Gulf of Peehili. Torture and decapitation still proceed with fearful celerity at Canton. Reports are current of much insistent bearing by Chinese officials to Her Majesty's Consul at Canton, Sir John Bowring's manner of dealing with the Chinese Government being unfortunate—respect for England is now the last thing thought of by China."

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The Chinese are flocking into Australia by thousands. They are frugal and industrious—make money by the refuse thrown away by the English diggers—and of 30,000 men, not twenty have been committed for crime in six months. Still, they are not popular.

A prosecution has been instituted against the *Estafette* for an extract from Louis Blanc's "History of the Revolution of 1830."

M. de Lamartine is expected to be present during this year at the usual annual *soirée* given by the members of the Huddersfield Mechanics' Institution.

Many of our readers will remember a "Prince Leo of Armenia," who offered his services to the Queen when war looked imminent, and who subsequently was defendant in a criminal action for damages brought by a gentleman whose wife had yielded to the blandishments of the Prince. It now turns out that "Prince Leo of Armenia" is none other than the son of a shipowner of Samarang. After playing many swindling pranks in Germany—getting into good society, and frequenting the legations—he has been consigned by the Berlin police, in his proper character of Joseph Johannes, to the House of Correction.

The *Daily News*, *Morning Advertiser*, *Sun*, and *Independence Belge* were all seized at the Paris Post-office on Thursday, probably on account of matter relating to the Jersey refugees.

According to the *Ost Deutsche Post*, the Austrian Credit Bank has received a "patent" for ninety years. The new institution will, like the French *Crédit Mobilier*, undertake all kinds of business. The capital will be 60,000,000 florins, with the right to raise it to 100,000,000 florins.

A great innovation is contemplated in the metropolitan omnibus system. A "London Omnibus Company" has been formed for the purpose of introducing the French plan of "correspondence." The fares are not to exceed a penny per mile; the same speed as at present will be maintained; and an unceasing current of omnibuses will roll through our streets in numbers proportioned to the public demand. The servants will wear uniform, and their coats will be conspicuously numbered. It is anticipated that by the beginning of 1856 the company will have completed the purchase of 500 omnibuses, now running in the metropolis.

MR. COBDEN ON THE ARMY AND THE WAR.

The *Leeds Mercury* of Saturday publishes an elaborate letter from Mr. Cobden to Mr. E. Baines, the senior editor of that journal, with a view to show the reduced state of the English army, and the difficulty of recruiting it. For this purpose, he quotes freely from the facts furnished by Mr. Roebuck's committee. He shows that the army which landed in the Crimea was 26,800, which, in spite of continued reinforcements became reduced by death and disease at one time to less than 12,000 effective bayonets. From a tabular statement given it appears whilst our sick and wounded, exclusive of killed, averaged for the four months, October, November, December, and January, nearly 18,000 a month, the recruiting was going on at the rate of only 5,100 a month. It was admitted by Lord John Russell in the House, last December, that the recruits fell short by 20,000 of the number voted by Parliament. And in the session of the present year, an independent member of Parliament asserted in the presence of Ministers, without contradiction, that the deficiency amounted to 40,000. To show the defective quality of the army, he quotes the testimony of Lord Hardinge, the Duke of Cambridge, and Sir de Lacy Evans. "It is still the 'gristle,' and not the bone and muscle of the country, which is passing into the ranks of the army. And, unhappily, recent events in the Crimea have startled us into a conviction of the dangers of (to borrow from the brilliant pen of the *Times* correspondent) 'trusting the honour, reputation, and glory of Great Britain to undisciplined lads from the plough, or the lanes of our towns and villages.'" Mr. Cobden says he can from his own observation confirm the remark that in every café and promenade in Europe, the conversation has been of the sorry figure which England has made in the present war; yet, "not one word of warning has been addressed to the country, or a single appeal made to the people, for a supply of efficient men to fill the vacant ranks of the army, which the people, and the people alone, could fill." How, then, Mr. Cobden inquires, do you propose to bring the bone, muscle, and manhood of England into the field? By conscription or by voluntary enlistment?

And I must be permitted to tell our war-at-any-price party, who talk so glibly of humbling and reducing to abject terms of peace an empire of sixty millions of people, by invading their territory at a distance of three thousand miles, and thus contending with the passive obstinacy of the most stubborn race in existence, under the greatest possible disadvantage to ourselves, who treat with scorn the neutrality of Germany, Austria, Prussia, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, and Switzerland, and assume to themselves and France the exclusive honour of—to quote the words of an esteemed friend of mine on a late occasion to his applauding constituents—"thrusting back a barbarous power which is seeking to trample out civilisation and overwhelm Europe."—I tell this party that they will bring ridicule on this great country, that they will lower our prestige, and perhaps draw upon us slights and insults, thus hazarding the recurrence of future wars, unless they either moderate their language to the level of their deeds, or raise their performances to an equality with their pretensions.

Mr. Cobden urges, that if the avowed objects of the war party are to be persevered in we are yet but at the commencement of the struggle:—

Every step we take on Russian territory must be over earthworks, and at the point of the bayonet; for the Russians have never fought great battles with an enemy on their own soil without the defensive aid of redoubts and intrenchments. This is the work of men, and not of the "thoughtless boys" who are at present kidnapped by the recruiting sergeant. There is nothing for it but an appeal to the manhood of England. To this end the press and the orators and leaders of the party opposed to peace, who tell us they have all England at their back, must now address themselves. If, as we have been told, this war, in defence of the "liberty and civilisation" of a continent which does not think it necessary to defend itself, is the people's war, there will be a response to the appeal; if, on the contrary, it be a war of diplomatist and newspapers, it will fail.

He condemns the bombastic tone assumed by the advocates of the war, hopes that the time is not far distant when the people will awake to a sense of their responsibility, and argues that it is not likely acceptable proposals of peace will come from Russia.

By whom is the prolongation of hostilities advocated? With the exception of those in office, to whom peace will bring a day of reckoning, is there a statesman of trust or authority in this country who is not in his heart in favour of peace, on terms believed to be now practicable; or can there be found one commanding intellect now employed (unless under the shield of an anonymous irresponsibility), in inciting the country to a perseverance in the war? And for whose benefit are hostilities to be continued? Not for that of Turkey, for every day of their continuance diminishes the chances of her resuscitation; not for the interests of the governing classes of Europe, for they all desire peace; nor for those of the "democracy," whose eminent chiefs have denounced the war as an aimless waste of human blood in which they have no interest; not even for the benefit of our Ally, for we know that the French Government was favourable to a pacification after the Vienna Conference, and report says, I believe truly, that it is now again disposed for peace. What human interest, then, can possibly be served by the continuation of hostilities?

Mr. Cobden concludes in the following eloquent strain:—

We have been told indeed that war, which the world had regarded as but at best an inevitable evil, is in itself a beneficent antidote to the selfishness of a mercantile age—and that the manly virtues would become extinct, unless invigorated by the siege and battle-field. There are minds so wanting in moral continence that they abandon themselves to every popular emotion or frenzy of the hour,—who when all hearts exulted at the signs of international peace, declaimed of the horrors of war,—who now that the

demon of carnage has away for a season, sing of the "canker of peace," and would be ready to mop and mow with madmen to-morrow if Bedlam could be but one day in the ascendant. Such are they who now ask us to believe that the spectacle of human passion and suffering which has been enacted during the last year in the Crimea, and which has converted that fair scene into an earthly pandemonium, is necessary for the social regeneration of mankind;—that the purer feelings and affections of our nature find a healthy development in an atmosphere so foul and unnatural that domestic life cannot breathe it; that an employment where men bring every faculty to the task of destroying others, and preserving themselves from destruction—that there is the school to unlearn selfishness, and to train us to the disinterested love of our species! We are asked to believe these things:—yes, when we are prepared to pronounce the New Testament a fable, and Christ's teachings an untruth, we will believe them; and not till then.

REPRESENTATION OF SOUTHWARK— RETIREMENT OF MR. SCOVELL.

During the past week, up to Monday, the Borough of Southwark has been in a state of the greatest excitement, owing to the contest between Sir C. Napier and Mr. Scovell. There have been meetings almost nightly—the larger and more enthusiastic on the part of the gallant admiral's friends, who has been unmistakably the popular candidate. So strong and overwhelming has the exhibition of public feeling become, that Mr. Scovell has thought it prudent to retire. In his farewell address he says: "The reception I have met with from my numerous friends has been such as I had a right to expect after your former recognition of my pretensions, but the canvass I have made in person of those whom I had not previously been acquainted with forces me to confess that the cry of 'an ill-used man' in favour of Sir Charles Napier renders my return so uncertain, unless I continue a contest necessarily more expensive by its protraction, that I shall leave the field to the gallant admiral, and to Southwark the honour of being represented by him in Parliament."

In spite of the inclement weather Sir C. Napier has held several open-air meetings, which have been very numerous attended. At Bermondsey, on Wednesday, he put forth the following succinct statement of his political creed:—

I have been told that my address is not sufficiently explicit. I shall now remedy that defect as shortly as possible. 1st, I am for a vigorous prosecution of the war. 2d, I am a supporter of the vote by ballot. 3d, I am for extending the franchise to all who pay rates and taxes. 4th, I am for shortening the duration of Parliament. 5th, I am against all jobbing and corruption of every description, and, in consequence, a supporter of administrative reform. 6th, I am for an abolition of church-rates. 7th, I am for a reform in the Church, and a more equitable adjustment of Church property; and I have always thought the Bishops would be better in their dioceses than in the House of Lords. (Enthusiastic Cheers.)

In another speech, Sir Charles made this statement: They had all heard of Lord Dundonald, or, if not of him, of the gallant Lord Cochrane, who was the admiration of the Navy and the nation when a young man. That nobleman had discovered a means, as he thought, of destroying the power of the enemy; and, having had an opportunity of judging of that scheme—for, in fact, Lord Dundonald had disclosed it to him—Sir Charles had no hesitation in expressing his belief that it was a practical one, and ought at least to have been tried. That scheme had also been disclosed to Lord Palmerston, to Lord Panmure, and the Lords of the Admiralty; but they had set their faces against it; and, although we were at war with a powerful enemy, and there was reason to believe it would have proved efficacious, it had never been allowed to be tried.

At a meeting of the Literary and Scientific Institution on Monday, the gallant Admiral said:—He had seen in a newspaper of that morning's date a letter, addressed to the editor, asking whether he were not a decrepit old man? He asked them, did he look very decrepit? ("No.") Five or six years ago, when the Government thought proper to intrust him with the command of the Channel fleet, they did not think him decrepit; and, again, in the year 1854, when they sent him to command a fleet which was manned by 20,000 men, he was not thought very decrepit. At any rate, he had been able, in spite of storms and fogs and tempests, to conduct that fleet through the Baltic Sea, and into the Gulf of Finland. (Loud cheers.) He was not ashamed of his age—far from it. Thank God, he had good health and strength, and he had no doubt, if they sent him to Parliament, that he should be able to do his duty as well as many a younger man. (Cheers.) He promised, if returned, to be always at his post, to give every attention to the subject of local interests, to have his door always open to his constituents, and to reply to every communication which might be sent to him. Beyond this, however, he must say that the general feeling of the country was for war, and he trusted that it would be carried on with a vigour which would inflict such heavy blows upon the enemy as to compel him, before the end of next year, to come forward to sue for peace. (Applause.)

The Duke of Marlborough has subscribed 10l. 10s. towards the expenses of the election of Sir Charles, whom he describes as "the denouncer of 'an un-English Coburg Administration,' the advocate for 'a vigorous prosecution of the war,' and, to quote Lord Palmerston's language in the House of Commons, on the 8th March last, 'one of the most distinguished ornaments of the naval profession.'" Sir Charles Napier rides through the borough, drawn by four greys, the postillions clad in sky-blue jackets and white hats.

At a meeting of his supporters, on Friday, Sir C. Napier said, he thought the present law in reference to Sunday very oppressive, but he was not prepared to vote for the opening of the Crystal Palace on Sundays, because he thought it would shock the religious feelings of a large portion of the community. Those scruples would probably soon be removed, and such restriction would, no doubt, be ultimately done away with. The election is not likely to take place before Monday week.

POLITICAL GOSSIP.

The *Observer* announces, as if on authority, that Parliament is not likely to meet before the usual time.

On Thursday, Lord Stanley was to have attended a meeting at Fakenham, for the promotion of education in the district, but instead of going, he sent a hasty letter from London, stating that business, which he could not explain, kept him away, and that he was about starting for Knowsley. The *Times* duly published the letter the next morning, with the remark that the noble lord might possibly become a member of Lord Palmerston's Administration. It appears that the Premier offered to the scion of the House of Derby the seals of the Colonial-office. He went to consult, with his father, and the result was he declined the appointment. The *Times*, in alluding to the subject, says that Lord Palmerston offered the post to Lord Stanley, "far the most promising member of his age," being not yet thirty years old. Though a "physical defect" forbids his becoming an orator Lord Stanley "commands the respect of the House." To select him, therefore, was "bold and wise," and was "a gallant attempt to emancipate the Government from mere family connexion." The young lord was "at first undecided," but ultimately took his father's advice, which, "being adverse to acceptance, he declined." The *Times* adds: "We are not apprised of the grounds of difference; but certainly, when we remember the speech made by Lord Stanley on Mr. Disraeli's motion with regard to the Vienna Conference, we should not be surprised to learn, that the refusal arose from the inability of Lord Stanley to acquiesce in the warlike policy of the present Government." The *Morning Post*, anxious to make political capital of the event, says: "His refusal of office, attributable, as it is, to influences which he could not disobey, is, we think, to be regretted; but we do not think it will prevent either himself or the candidly-disposed of his party from giving an honest support to Lord Palmerston's Administration in the vigorous prosecution of the war."

The *Morning Advertiser* gives currency to a report that there are grave dissensions in the Cabinet as to the choice of a successor to Sir William Molesworth. The Marquis of Lansdowne, backed by three or four others, is bent on transferring Mr. Vernon Smith from the Presidency of the Board of Control into the Secretaryship of the Colonies; while Lord John Russell, though not in the Cabinet, is as busy as a bee in intriguing against Lord Palmerston, in the hope and, strange as it may seem, the belief also, that if the noble lord could be got rid of, he himself, notwithstanding the Vienna affair, would be entrusted with the formation of a new Cabinet. Lord Palmerston himself, we have reason to believe, would be willing to give the Colonies to the Duke of Newcastle, as the least objectionable of those whom he sees any reasonable chance of being able to carry against the adverse intrigues and influences with which he has to contend.

The *Globe* has taken occasion once more to assure the public that Lord John has not entertained the least idea of a coalition with Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright, but is prepared, generally, to support the Cabinet over which Lord Palmerston presides, and for this very plain, simple, and satisfactory reason, that, in his judgment, it represents, in the best manner which present events permit, the great Liberal party.

The *Morning Herald* says it is currently reported that Lord Hardinge is about to resign the Horse-Guards, and that either the Duke of Cambridge or Lord Seaton is to succeed him. The *Record* attributes the probable change to disagreements between Lord Panmure and Lord Hardinge: "We are not disposed to regard this rumour as altogether improbable, for Lord Hardinge's indecision and want of tact have been felt by the army ever since the death of the Duke of Wellington and the removal of Lord Raglan from the post he so long and honourably filled. Lord Hardinge's mode of awarding the honours due to distinguished services has also been a frequent subject of comment, and not without reason; whilst his own promotion and that of Lords Strafford and Combermere showed a singular want of judgment, combined with a disregard of the temper of the country and the tone of the press."

Lord Stanley of Alderley has been named for the Post-office, which would vacate the Board of Trade; for that office Lord Stanley of Derby has been named; also Mr. Robert Lowe, at present Vice-President.—*Spectator*.

At the Nottingham Borough Police-office, Thomas Franks was brought up on remand on Friday, charged with having attempted to kill his wife Mary. The injured woman, though much exhausted, was in attendance, and gave evidence. On the day on which the crime was attempted, after resisting the prisoner's entreaties to go home with him, she went to bed with two other women, but was awake between three and four in the morning by feeling a hand over her mouth and a cutting sensation at the breast. She found the prisoner leaning over her, stabbing at her with a razor in his hand. She had already received a large wound under the right breast. The magistrates committed the prisoner to take his trial at the next Nottingham assizes.

POLITICAL GATHERINGS.

A few days ago, Mr. Evelyn addressed the members of the Dorking Agricultural Society after dinner, and gave them a history of the session, with comments on collateral subjects, such as the excesses of the newspapers, the cost of the war, the great loss of men, and the failure of negotiations. He trusted that the Government would be explicit with regard to the conduct of the war. When fair guarantees are obtained, our object will be accomplished. If we destroy Russia as a nation, the balance of power will be destroyed.

Mr. Collier addressed his constituents at Plymouth, on Tuesday. His themes were the common ones—the war, and the Parliamentary session. It might be, he said, that the war is an instrument in the hands of the Almighty, for accomplishing greater ends than we dream of; it might be the means of bridging over the moral gulf that had so long separated Europe from Asia, and of subverting Oriental superstition and barbarism by Christianity and civilisation. Ignorant though we are of those great results, it is enough for us to do our duty. But war stops internal and administrative improvement, and in the past session little of this kind of work was done. Among other things, he made a humorous reference to the Ecclesiastical Courts, now as lively as ever.

Talk of the siege of Sebastopol! it was nothing to that of Doctors' Commons. The siege of Troy lasted ten years—and even that was nothing to Doctors' Commons, before which a whole generation has fallen, and died in the trenches. But he would continue to do duty in front of Doctors' Commons: he would mine it; he would bombard it; and he trusted that public opinion would bring a *feu d'enfer*, as Gortchakoff called it, upon the citadel, until it should be evacuated by the enemy, and the standard of common sense should wave over the ink-stained ruins of Doctors' Commons. (Loud laughter.)

Mr. Collier denied that he had accepted the Chief Judgeship of Calcutta. In fact, it had never been offered to him; and if it had been, he should not have accepted it.

The Earl of Albemarle is "carrying on with vigour" the campaign against the drunkenness of Norfolk and Suffolk, initiated by him at the Banham tea-meeting. His latest published effort was a speech of earnest exhortation against the besetting vice of those counties, delivered on Tuesday, at a meeting of the Shropham and Guiltcross Agricultural Society, held at East Harling, near Thetford.

My friends, labouring men, if we tender to you the hand of good-fellowship, have we not a right to ask something on your parts in return? What do we ask of you? Do we ask for any favour? No; we ask you not to injure yourselves—to abstain from drink: not to do that which injures your health, ruins your family, blasts your character, and leads you to the perpetration of crimes. We ask you not to squander that which would improve your household comforts and raise you in the scale of society. I wish to see the labouring men in this country a little more like freeborn Englishmen; I wish to see the labourer raised in every possible way. . . . Don't imagine that we want to strike at your amusements. I wish to see your amusements of a better kind—I wish to see the manly sports of our country, such as cricket and quoits, more generally practised. I should even like to see them taught at schools.

THE REGISTRAR'S QUARTERLY RETURN.

The quarterly return of marriages, births, and deaths, just issued by the Registrar-General, presents some interesting points. The marriages in the quarter ending June 30th were fewer by 1,935 than the number in the corresponding quarter of 1854; but that was above the average. The decrease is chiefly in the mining and manufacturing districts. The births in the quarter ending September 30 were 154,884; exceeding by 99 the births in the summer quarter of 1854. The increase of population, deducting 87,934 deaths, and 15,530 emigrants from England and Wales, is 51,370. Emigration from the United Kingdom has fallen from 109,236 in the summer quarter of 1852 to 44,698 in the last quarter. The cost of provisions has increased; corn rising from 51s. 10d. in 1853 to 76s. 1d. a quarter in 1855; beef, from 5½d. in 1853 to 5½d. a pound in 1855; mutton falling from 6½d. to 6d. a pound, and potatoes from 117s. 6d. to 74s. a ton in the same period. The fall in the price of potatoes, the liberal administration of the Poor-law, and sanitary arrangements, are held to be the causes of the better state of the public health, and of the fact that the mortality is lower than it was in the summer of 1853. Great stress is laid by the Registrar-General on improved sanitary arrangements.

The decrease of the mortality in some districts is striking, and the registrars in their notes endeavour to account for this evident fact. Some refer the improved health of the people to the fine weather; others to active employment in the harvest; others to the removal of the population, either in search of employment or by drafting into the militia and into the ranks of the army. In the mining district of Redruth, the registrar conceives that "the frugality and temperance" promoted by the high price of provisions has been salutary; in other districts the benefits of improved health are connected with "good wages and plentiful work;" in many places the utility of sanitary measures is admitted. The registrar of Pontesbury, who has registered no death for two months, "can assign no cause." One registrar makes the following statement: "The deaths are below the average. In the township of Workington, containing a population of 6,122, the deaths during the last nine years have averaged forty-two quarterly; this quarter they are twenty-one. In the other nine townships, containing a population of 3,412, there have been only four deaths. Some ascribe the decreased mortality to Providence; others to improved sanitary arrangements."

Various causes in operation undoubtedly contributed to this happy result—that if all the British soldiers in the Crimea during the last three months were added to the deaths in England, the sum would be less by some 20,000 than the deaths registered in England during the three summer months of 1854. More lives may be saved by sanitary arrangements at home every year than have ever perished abroad in the years of our greatest losses in war; and the enlightened people of this kingdom will suffer no such embarrassment as the registrar of Workington has recorded if this result be realized, as they know that all effectual measures for the improvement of the human race receive the blessing, because they are the inspirations of Divine Providence.

Postscript.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 7, 1855.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

According to advices from Constantinople of the 25th ult., an English steamer had advanced high enough up the Bosphorus to reconnoitre Nicolaieff. She states that there were numerous vessels in the port, and that it was strongly fortified. Odessa is still blockaded by the allied steamers. The bad weather interrupts important operations in the Crimea. Fort Constantine continues to fire on any groups of curious persons in the southern part of Sebastopol. The fire of the Russians nearly set fire to the French line-of-battle ship *Ulm*, but she received timely assistance from the admiral's ship. The Allies are increasing the vigour of their fire in order to silence Fort Constantine.

General Pelissier states, that though the fire from the north of Sebastopol continues, they are exploding magazines and destroying stores.

"If our information be correct," says the *Paris*, "the departure for France of the squadron commanded by Admiral Bruat is fixed for the 12th inst. Two line-of-battle ships only will remain at the Crimea, under the orders of Rear-Admiral Odet-Pellion."

A new conscription is ordered for Poland, independently of that for the whole empire appointed in the recent manifesto. The conscription will commence in December.

General Canrobert arrived at Stockholm on the 5th. He was received with the utmost enthusiasm by the whole population.

The British fleet in the Baltic is slowly returning. Admiral Baynes is still in the Gulf of Bothnia with the *Retribution*, *Esk*, *Tartar*, *Falcon*, *Harrier*, and *Firefly*. He is expected to take charge of the blockading squadron off Revel, and remain till the ice begins to form.

The *Daily News* publishes a letter of the 23rd from its correspondent in the Dnieper. He complains of the waste of time and opportunities. "Already have we seen large masses of troops marching on Nicolaieff, and we may rest well assured that every hour which our admirals thus waste in feeble indecision is being turned to the best possible account by the enemy in increasing and strengthening their defences." There has been a large exchange of prisoners at Odessa. "The French troops are to occupy Kinburn during winter, our quota of the garrison being limited to a small party of sappers under an engineer officer. The French are already busy in repairing the injuries done to the ramparts by the bombardment, and in a few days will have made it much stronger than before its fall."

It is said that the life of Louis Napoleon has been again in danger. The Emperor's coachman, we are told, always has a pair of loaded pistols in holsters attached to his coach-box. On Sunday evening, at about six o'clock, as his Majesty, on returning from his hunting excursion to Fontainebleau, was proceeding in his carriage along the Rue St. Antoine, one of the coachman's pistols accidentally fell out of the holster, went off, and wounded a person in the street. Several newspaper offices were kept open to an unusually late hour, in the expectation that some authentic communication would be made, stating what had happened. Messages were sent to inquire of M. Collet Maygret whether the event might be spoken of, and in what form. But whether from his absence, or some other cause, no answer was obtained, and the papers are consequently silent.

A correspondent of the *Daily News* says: "It was whispered about Downing-street, yesterday, that a telegraphic despatch has been sent to the Duke of Newcastle, who is in the Crimea, offering him the vacant Colonial Secretaryship. His Grace was Colonial Secretary under the Aberdeen Administration."

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Dr. James Wilkes, of the Staffordshire Lunatic Asylum, to the Commissionership in Lunacy, vacant by the resignation of Dr. Turner.

The Rev. Dr. Whewell, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, was on Monday elected Vice-Chancellor of that University for the year ensuing.

CORN-EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, Wednesday, Nov. 7

The supply of grain fresh in this week moderate. For wheat the trade is steady, but for barley and oats we have to-day a good demand at improving rates. Beans and peas fully as dear.

Arrivals this week. — Wheat, English, 1,070 qrs; foreign, 1,410 qrs. Barley, English, 1,330 qrs.; Irish, — qrs.; foreign, — qrs. Oats, English, 430 qrs; Irish, 3,690; foreign, 7,130 qrs. Flour, English, 880; Irish, —; foreign, — sacks.

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On the abolition of the COMPULSORY Newspaper Stamp, the price of the NONCONFORMIST was reduced one penny, in addition to the penny for the stamp. Consequently, the price of single copies is

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NEWSPAPER STAMP RETURNS.

The following is the number of stamps at one penny issued to the religious newspapers in London from the 1st January to 30th June, 1855, according to the last Government return:—

Record . . . (twice a week)	205,000
Watchman	82,500
Nonconformist	76,945
Ecclesiastical Gazette	71,700
British Banner	69,659
Spectator	67,500
Wesleyan Times	51,000
Clerical Journal	49,000
John Bull	40,500
Britannia	32,925
English Churchman	30,750
Christian Times	29,401
Patriot . . . (twice a week)	55,883
Inquirer	24,000
Church and State Gazette	11,000
Courier	8,760

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ERRATUM.—In "C. R.'s" letter on "Burial Fees," in our last week's impression, instead of the tenth and eleventh verses of the *fifth* chapter First Epistle of Peter, &c., read "the tenth and eleventh verses of the fourth chapter First Epistle of Peter," &c.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1855.

SUMMARY

THOUGH we have had two arrivals from the United States during the week, there has been a singular absence of disquieting news. Our Transatlantic cousins appear to be far more occupied with the coming elections, the difficulties arising out of the Kansas imbroglio, and the shipment of corn to Europe, than with their relations with this country. The questions still open in connexion with the war, it is true, still remain unadjusted; but even the *New York Herald*, though generally prominent enough in its Anglo-phobia, bespeaks an equality of treatment for both England and Russia; and while it still denounces Mr. Crampton's supposed laches, calls attention to the many symptoms of connivance with the great Northern Power. Whether the calm which prevails in spite of the discreditable attempts of the Pierce Administration to excite international animosity for their own electioneering purposes, will continue, when intelligence arrives of the sending out of an additional fleet to the West Indies as a menace

to the Union, is more than doubtful. Happily the friendly relations of the two countries are not dependent upon isolated acts of equivocal meaning, nor upon the tone of a few newspapers. We may hope that there is no real danger of the disturbance of our good understanding with the descendants of our ancestors, but that the good sense and vital interests of the two communities will triumph alike over the base selfishness of faction and the intemperance of journalism.

The *Times* of this morning makes light of the rumours of renewed negotiations, though it is obliged to admit that the German Powers are still ready with their mediation. It is very likely that such reports are premature—but that a serious attempt to come to terms during the comparative inactivity of winter will be made, is scarcely matter of doubt. We scarcely need Mr. Cobden's assurance that the Emperor Napoleon is really anxious to terminate a war which threatens him with financial perils of no ordinary magnitude, and involves contingencies at which he is affrighted. If he is pacifically disposed, our Government must follow in his wake. Reports from various quarters strengthen the belief that the Western Powers have not increased their demands beyond the Four Points. They have not yet to answer that most difficult of diplomatic questions—"What is to be done with the Crimea?"—for it is still in the hands of the Russians. From the tone of a semi-Ministerial journal, which recently put forth a formidable array of terms to be exacted from the Czar, but now narrows them to a pecuniary indemnity (though not desirous to make it a *sine qua non*), and that the Crimea "be surrendered to the police inspectors of Europe"—it is evident that a tone of moderation has set in in political circles highly favourable to a pacific settlement of the dispute. It is clear that the Czar must be anxious to get creditably out of his perilous position. The Ukase calling for another conscription of ten in the thousand—being the eighth since the outbreak of hostilities—may be intended either to recruit his shattered military power, or to present to Europe the appearance of unexhausted resources on the eve of fresh negotiations. At the present moment the Allies have no insuperable difficulties to meet, but such as are presented by Russian obstinacy. It is not yet a question who shall have the Chersonesus, or what is to be done with Georgia, or whether Bessarabia shall be restored to the Ottoman Empire. It will be strange, therefore, if diplomacy, during the coming winter, does not strike out some scheme in which both parties may acquiesce.

There are numerous indications of the suspension of hostilities. The great bulk of the allied fleet has left the estuary of the Dnieper, leaving behind a few ships and a French garrison at Kinburn. Sir Colin Campbell and his division have been retained before Sebastopol, General Simpson having been informed from our War-office of a probable attack of the Russians on the Inkermann side. The report has proved groundless; but it has had the effect of preventing the army at Eupatoria being so considerably reinforced as to warrant any decisive operations being undertaken before the close of the season. Both sides are preparing to enter into winter quarters.

Up to this morning, Mr. Cobden's letter is still the principal topic of the daily press. His main argument, of course, finds no acceptance with any. The *Times* had the other day the enormous self-complacency to assert that no assembly of Englishmen could be found to condemn the war,—and by unscrupulously suppressing the reports which every week are furnished in proof of the contrary, may delude its exclusive readers a little longer into the same belief. The *Times* is, therefore, consistent in denouncing Mr. Cobden as simply at issue with the whole country, and an eccentricity whose views are entitled to publication only from respect to his former reputation. [Other daily journals, better informed or more conscientious, invite him to abstain from condemning the war, and to assist, by his undoubted ability and influence, in getting it conducted to a successful issue. There is some force in the latter part of the appeal; and we have no doubt that when the objects and limitations of the contest are fairly defined, the Peace-party leader will not refuse to aid in breaking down administrative obstacles to its speedy conclusion.]

The interest of the Southwark election is over. Mr. Scovell has retired before the superior popularity of "an ill-used man;" and though the formal conclusion of the contest may be delayed another week or ten days, the return of Sir Charles Napier may be considered as secure. It is curious to observe the contradictory constructions put upon the event. The victorious admiral is claimed at once as an ally and an opponent of Lord Palmerston's Government; but as at any rate a discouragement to the advocates of peace. An attempt to test the feeling and intention of the borough itself was made last night, by a public meeting

in one of the largest rooms that could be obtained; when a resolution condemnatory of the war and of Lord Palmerston was carried, after an exciting debate, by a great majority.

The expulsion of the thirty-four Jersey refugees attracts less attention than it should, but is eliciting some gratifying proofs of latent English sentiment. Three out of seven morning papers condemn it as an arbitrary exercise of a questionable prerogative, and as an act of dishonourable subservience to the pleasure of the Emperor of the French. The feeling of the Republican exiles of all countries, we have reason to know, is one of sorrow and alarm. Men who have lived here for years, honourable and honoured, sustained by their industry, or suffering in secret,—their presence deemed no dishonour by any Englishman, still less a danger,—now find themselves threatened with an Alien Act that may put them at the mercy of a Minister notoriously obliging to the despots from which they have fled. Their hope is in the English people,—and to that people, through a metropolitan assembly, we are able to announce an appeal will in a few days be made.

The application to the City of London of Mr. Ewart's Act for the establishment of Free Libraries, has been refused by a crowded meeting in the Egyptian Hall. The principle of the measure can hardly be said to have come under discussion,—the objection urged by Mr. Deputy Peacock, and affirmed by a forest of hands, being the present amount of local taxation, and the actual existence of a library in Guildhall.

Hyde-park was the scene on Sunday last of a simply disgraceful riot. An immense mob of men and boys assembled for no other purpose, and on no more intelligible pretext, than that of using the clods of "our park" as they might use snow balls. Among themselves, the sport may be legitimate—but, on a Sunday afternoon, in a place of public recreation, and to the personal injury of inoffensive stragglers, the sport is intolerable. Let Commissioner Mayne deal with it at discretion—temperately, but with vigour and determination.

POSSIBILITIES OF PEACE.

WHOEVER has watched the meteorological phenomena of London must have noticed how, at times, all the smoke of the metropolis is collected into one dense mass, and overhangs some particular spot for many hours together. What may be the nature, or what the special action, of the agent which produces this result, we know not—but, whatever it be, it usually indicates an approaching change of weather. The change, indeed, may not immediately follow—a day or even two may elapse before it is manifest—but within a brief interval it is almost certain to occur.

The political atmosphere is sometimes equally decided in its prognostications. Some hidden influence, like an electric current, runs through it, and brings about, often at most unexpected moments, such an aggregation of signs of a particular character, as to suggest, and generally to warrant, the inference that an important change is at hand.

The last week has produced one of these phenomena. The wind of daily journalism, it is true, blows from the same quarter as ever—perhaps, a little more violently than before. Public opinion in favour of a continuance of the war seems to be much as it was. Russia is ordering new levies. France sends to the East fresh divisions. England makes energetic preparations for a third campaign. And yet, if we may so phrase it, there is a *feel* of peace in the air. At Berlin, at Vienna, and particularly at Paris, diplomatists and politicians speculate keenly on the possibilities of peace. The presence of the Bavarian and Saxon Ministers at the Court of the Emperor Napoleon, and the distinguished reception given them there—the mission of General Canrobert to Stockholm, and the hope entertained that he may succeed in prevailing upon the Swedish Government to join the alliance of the Western Powers—the debate set on foot in Germany, but by no means confined to that country, as to what terms the Allies may accept with consistency and honour—and the rumour set afloat, contradicted, and again repeated, that the Emperor of the French is far from indisposed to a renewal of negotiations—are sufficient evidence that peace is considered so possible as to admit of being talked about by men in high places. Nor are these hopeful symptoms confined to the Continent. It begins to ooze out that the British Cabinet are by no means unanimously bent on a prolongation of the war—and even the noble Premier himself must, we think, have relaxed somewhat his determination on that score.

The last opinion is formed upon the fact, that Lord Stanley has been invited to take the seal of the Colonial Secretariat. No man connected with the House of Commons, we think, is better qualified to assume the responsibilities of that office. There are certainly few men whose acceptance of high office, at the right time, we should be dis-

posed to hail with greater satisfaction. Lord Stanley is an independent thinker, and a shrewd, attentive, and dispassionate observer—he is liberal in his sympathies, and industrious in his habits—his mind is well disciplined, and his heart, to use a vulgar expression, is “in the right place.” That Lord Stanley should have been invited to join the Cabinet, would not, had circumstances been ordinary, have excited our surprise. But remembering, as we do, his emphatic protest, in his place in Parliament, against the prolongation of the war, we cannot but regard an invitation to him to become a member of the Government, as some indication, at least, that their views are not passionately warlike. The noble lord, it is true, has declined the honour proffered him—a proof, perhaps, that in his judgment, the pacific dispositions of the Government lag behind his own. But that he deemed it necessary, before finally deciding, to take the opinions of others—that he thought it worth while to deliberate *at all* on the offer—leads us to hope that peace is not deemed impossible, even by the Palmerston Administration. And this hope is strengthened by the tone of rebuke in which the *Times* has thought it expedient to lecture the Premier on the occasion. The leading journal deprecates these experiments as indicating laxity of resolution in regard to our war policy. With the *Times* just now, the war is everything—domestic, colonial, continental freedom, is nothing in comparison. But we doubt whether this is, or if it is, whether it can be long, the sentiment of the British people.

We wish we could believe with Mr. Cobden, that the difficulties experienced in recruiting for the army may be safely taken as an index of public feeling in reference to the war. But we cannot. The largest inference we can draw from the facts referred to in his able letter is, that the English people are not yet disposed to risk their all in this contest with Russia. But truth bids us admit that they are inclined to risk *something* in support of their opinions. Many a man has contentedly surrendered his next year's profits, and has cheerfully endured the loss of his last, in support of his opinions; and however mistaken we may think such people—and we do look upon them as pitifully deluded—we cannot regard them as either thoughtless or indifferent. Nevertheless, we believe that the war fever is rapidly subsiding; and if, as yet, we cannot “lay the flattering unction to our soul” that the tide of public opinion has set in in favour of peace, we do not believe it to be so headlong that it cannot even now be safely breasted.

At all events, democracy is beginning to wake up from its fond and foolish dream. The organs and representatives of groaning nationalities have ceased to cherish the delusion that this is a war for liberty against despotism. Rudely enough have they been roused from their hallucination. They know now upon what a broken reed they leaned, when they rested their hopes upon Lord Palmerston. Above thirty political refugees have been, at the bidding of our Government, deported from Jersey. England is no longer a sanctuary for the proscribed. Less hospitable than Turkey, she offers but half an asylum to the unfortunate stranger. But is it really so? Are we to sacrifice our ancient boast, our nation's pride, upon the altar of war? Is our domestic policy, too, to be modified in favour of our Allies? Alas! here is the strongest argument of all in favour of speedy peace. Much we have given up already in blood—much in money—much in social and political progress—but are we also to give up, what we have been wont most to value in the shape of municipal freedom? We had thought, until now, that the stranger who took refuge with us, was entitled to the protection of British law. We had indulged in the belief that law in England was stronger than the Minister. Recent events make us stand in doubt. We are no advocates of treason. We do not sympathise with conspiracy. Whatever crime British law can reach, let it punish, whether in the person of natives or foreigners. But we sincerely hope that the breath of continental and despotic courts is not to be allowed, under any pretext, to whiff away our liberties. In this war for civilisation, it becomes us to take heed lest we lose all that can distinguish civilisation from barbarism.

Facts such as that we have above alluded to, are making an impression on the minds of the people. The cant cry of the war party is becoming too ridiculous in the face of events. “Liberty” is a glorious watchword—but it loses its talismanic influence when it is shouted by tyranny. When the deed belies the word, and the hand does one thing while the mouth proclaims another, honest people are apt enough to pause and ask, “Are we sure we are right?” And such, at this moment, seems to be the position and temper of the English people. Doubt has entered their bosoms—doubt whether they may not be made use of as the tools of designing despots. This Jersey affair strikes them with dismay. They begin to ask themselves whether Old England is to cease to

be the last asylum in Europe for the politically proscribed—and whether, at any instigation, British Ministers may lay hands upon men who have violated no law. If such be the legitimate result of a prolongation of the war with Russia—if, in addition to other sacrifices, we are called upon to sacrifice our old reputation for national hospitality, then are we confident that the instincts of our people will soon dispel their delusions, and the cold and clammy touch of continental despotism will recover them from the spell of infatuation under which they have long laboured.

THE SCHOOLMASTER AND THE SOLDIER.

LORD GODERICH, Earl Grey, and Sir John Macneil, have been addressing educational meetings in the north, and have naturally allowed their addresses to glide into the great channel cut out by contemporary events. The noble member for Huddersfield, speaking in the Mechanics' Institute of Ripon, ventured into the practical philosophy of the correlated subjects. “If there is any truth,” he said, “in what you profess to be fighting for—if it is true, as we are so fond of saying, that this is a contest of civilisation against barbarism, you will be fighting the Emperor of Russia more effectually by cultivating the minds and intellects of your countrymen, than were you even on the fields of the Crimea. If you trust to numbers, you must be beaten; if you trust to brute force, you cannot win the contest. That upon which you must rely, next to the righteousness of your cause, is that you are fighting the battle of civilisation, and you must be determined to show that it is not brute force—that it is not the strength of millions which governs the world, but that it is the influence of mind.” But this was a solitary flight beyond the regions of commonplace. The other speakers we have named, with many more who have recently figured on similar occasions, were content to float along the stream of pointless, easy talk. The masculine mind of Earl Grey brought forth nothing more novel than a present application of the old platitude, “Knowledge is power.” Our national superiority he attributed to our national intelligence; and the great superiority attributed to our fleets and armies, he traced to “the intelligence which has penetrated to the very lowest ranks of the service.” Every brave soldier and sailor in our service, he went on to say, with less exactness of expression than the occasion required, “has shown, when called upon, resources which have guided the operations of the whole, and enabled them to produce those great results which you have seen.” But curiously enough, Sir John Macneil, lately one of Her Majesty's Commissioners in the Crimea, addressing the Philosophical Institute at Edinburgh, argued a vital deficiency in our popular education, from the inability of our army to provide for its own wants when in the field. Courage and endurance in heroic danger, he praised them for; but inasmuch as they knew not how to cook, nor sew, nor hew, scarcely how to dig, or how to light a fire, he pronounced them uneducated. There is a basis of truth to both these descriptions of “our poor little army.” Let us see if they suggest anything farther than that customary acknowledgment.

It certainly occurs to us that the one speaker pronounced a just eulogium on the people—the other, a heavy, though unintended, censure upon the Government. The “intelligence” displayed by our services is a native and almost untrained, though not undeveloped, quality. The brave fellows who man our lines and decks in this war, are the successors of that army which Milton praised, two hundred years ago, for its knowledge and sobriety—sons of that same race which he warned Lords and Commons not to regard as dull and indifferent. In book-learning,—in formal, school training,—we suspect there is less difference between them, certainly less advantage on the side of the modern than is commonly supposed. But the average Englishman of to-day is, though unconsciously, the better for the heritage of traditional circumstances to which he is born. Life is to him a school such as it is in only one other country on earth. From the very heart of his native island, intercourse with the great world is kept up. All along his native shores live men familiar with foreign climes. The meanest of his market towns is richer in stimulants to thought than some continental capitals. In the depth of his poverty he enjoys personal freedom; and however ignorant, he knows that in the law he has a protector. The pedlar's basket,—or, better still, the penny post,—retails literature to his taste at the most lonely homestead. If he can read, he can self-educate his native faculties as only the Americans can do—if he cannot, he may still be a more intelligent man than the German or Italian, who can. In all that belongs to the business of life,—the laws of wealth, of trade, of labour, of civil rights,—your average Englishman possesses the “resources”

which Lord Grey describes our army as falling back upon in the absence of skilful commanders or a provident Government.

And this is the sort of education which a people gives itself—which, in the case of our army and navy, was really self-acquired; since there was hardly a talk of State education, when the men of to-day were boys. But the defects which Sir John Macneil points out, are surely of a sort for which the Government is responsible. To dig trenches, build tents, cook rations, make camp beds, is part of the education of the soldier, but not of the citizen. The average Englishman can only be expected to acquire such arts as are of use to average Englishmen. When one man in a thousand is taken by the State for a special occupation, it is the business of the State to train him to it. The reason that the French, Sardinians, and even Turks, excelled our soldiers in the arts of the camp, is simply their better training, aided, perhaps, by their previous familiarity with agricultural or pastoral life. If we English *are* to become, what we never were—and Heaven forbid we ever should be—a military people, it will be necessary to unlearn the habits of town-life which we have assumed with the cottons and calicoes of this manufacturing epoch; and there is no doubt that the best of mariners and colonisers would match even the Zouave in hutting and bivouacking. Meanwhile, let the Government make the best of its militia and reserves—its Aldershot and Shorncliffe. We know beforehand that bad will be their best. They fail in all they do,—and failing in their own department, yet claim to extend their disastrous supervision to all others. We are glad that the incurability of their bungling is exhibited in time to avert the concession of that claim. As the moral of the Crimean chapter of horrors, take these emphatic sentences from an article in the *North British Review* (the November number), on education for the metropolis of manufactures:—

Shall we, as the phrase is, “apply for aid to Government?” Let us do so if we have learned no wisdom from the humiliating experiences of the past twelve months! But not unless we wish to bring into the heart of the manufacturing district, a new exhibition of incompetency, jobbery, nepotism; not unless we wish to overlay the effective energies of the people of these industrial districts with the commingled mindlessness, infatuation, corruption, which, in the face of the world, have lately covered the British honour with shame! In relation to any project toward which it might seem natural and prudent to invite the aid of Government, the British people have, let us believe it, learned a lesson which, recorded as it has been upon the page of our history in letters of blood, is not likely to be forgotten. We shall neither do this, nor (as some may be inclined to do) shall fret because the Parliament-created administrative government of the British Empire, when brought into comparison with the centralising despotisms of the continental nations, is seen to be less intelligent than any of them, and shows a want of consciousness in relation to whatever is intellectual, but often a stolid antagonism toward it. All this is the unavoidable result of a political mechanism which thrusts forward into the place of power a particular class of men—men who may be actuated by low political aims, and who may be incapable of apprehending anything that is not in the routine of parliamentary business. By such men often England must consent to be governed, so long as it continues to be governed in the Commons' House of Parliament. Let us, then, cease to be angry at what is manifestly inevitable. But a distinct knowledge of the fact, seen to be a constant condition of the English administrative system, should preclude an endeavour to draw the attention of “Government” toward any scheme, however practicable, or however useful, which involves or supposes, on the part of public men, a philosophic feeling, and some instructed intelligence, as well as disinterested patriotism.

Good old Captain Davis, the celebrated navigator, once wrote to Secretary Walsingham on the conversion of the Red Indians, with an open-mindedness quite amusing. He says: “If these people (the Indians of America) were once brought over to the Christian faith, they might soon be brought to relish a more civilised kind of life, and be thereby induced to take off great quantities of our coarser woollen manufactures.”

Hermann Francks, a Doctor of Philosophy at Berlin, and a gentleman of high literary reputation, committed suicide at Brighton, on Sunday, by jumping out of a three-story window of the Royal Albion Hotel, thereby sustaining almost instant death, after having strangled his son, a youth of fifteen, in the bed-room where they both had slept. The father had suffered from dyspepsia during some former visits to Dr. Ruge, at Brighton. It is now also known that he suffered from an enormous goitre in the neck. The latter, however, he had always carefully concealed; and on Friday evening his health was in a far better condition than usual. Dr. Francks was a native of Breslau, in Silesia, where his father was a banker. Eighteen years ago he married, at Rome, the daughter of Prince Henry of Prussia, who died ten years ago, leaving an only son, the younger subject of the tragedy in question. Dr. Francks edited the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, but of late he had retired from more active life, and was living on his property. An inquest was held on the bodies. The jury returned a verdict—“That the son was found strangled in bed, but whether by his own hand, or by the hand of another, there was no evidence to show; and that the father destroyed himself by throwing himself out of window, while in an unsound state of mind.”

Court, Personal, and Official News.

The guests at Windsor Castle during the past week have included General Sir Robert Gardner, Lord Palmerston, Sir B. Hall, Sir C. Eastlake, the Earl of Westmorland, Lord Raglan, Captain W. Peel, R.N. On Monday, Lord Raglan had an audience of the Queen, to deliver the insignia of the Grand Cross of the Bath worn by his father.

A Cabinet Council was held on Monday afternoon at the Foreign-office. The Ministers present were, Viscount Palmerston, the Lord Chancellor, Earl Granville, the Duke of Argyll, Sir George Grey, the Earl of Clarendon, Lord Panmure, Sir Charles Wood, the Right Hon. R. Vernon Smith, Viscount Canning, and the Earl of Harrowby. The Council sat three hours.

Lord Panmure, K.T., has been appointed an Ordinary member of the Civil Division of the First-Class, or Knights Grand Cross, of the Bath.

The Duchess of Buccleuch has been admitted into the Roman Catholic Church by Dr. Manning.

Mr. Headlam, M.P., denies that he has been appointed one of the Charity Commissioners; and the *Globe* believes that Mr. James Campbell, Q.C., has been offered the post.

The Marquis of Clanricarde spent some days last week, at Besborough House, on a visit with the Earl of Besborough. Some of the newspapers ascribe the visit to political motives connected with the present vacancies in the Cabinet.

We understand that the petition to Parliament, on the subject of superannuation, has given great satisfaction throughout the public departments, and is being rapidly and generally signed. It is confidently expected that not less than 9,000 or 10,000 signatures will be attached to it on presentation.—*Civil Service Gazette*.

The Glasgow Chamber of Commerce has memorialised the First Lord of the Treasury, about the operation of Peel's Act of 1844; praying that its action may be suspended so far as respects the Bank being restricted in its issue of notes beyond the 14,000,000*l.* to the amount of bullion it holds.

In consequence of representations from the Anti-Slavery Society, Lord Clarendon instituted an inquiry into the alleged fact, that Mr. Samuel Vines, British Consul at Para, possessed slaves. It was found that, from benevolent motives, Mr. Vines had purchased three slaves; but Lord Clarendon expressed his disapproval of the transaction, and ordered that the slaves should be released.

Mr. James Wilson has not, it appears, resigned the office of Financial Secretary of the Treasury, and accepted the Chairmanship of the Board of Inland Revenue. Mr. J. Wood, who has so long filled that office, has entirely recovered from his recent illness.

A meeting of the citizens of Glasgow was held on Friday evening last, for the purpose of establishing a local board to co-operate with other parts of the empire in promoting reform in the administrative departments of the State; the Lord Provost in the chair. Among those present, were Mr. Hastie, M.P., Sir James Anderson, M.P., Mr. Lindsay, M.P., and a considerable number of the magistrates and town councillors of the city. Addresses were delivered by Mr. Lindsay, M.P., Mr. Jacob Bell, and Mr. R. R. Moore, who attended as a deputation from the central society, and resolutions were passed in support of the administrative reform movement.

Lord Gifford was returned for Totness, on Monday, without opposition. In returning thanks, he said he coincided entirely with the popular feeling against the encroachments of the great Northern Power, and should support Lord Palmerston in his efforts to obtain a creditable peace. His late competitor in the borough, Mr. Mackenzie, had by himself or his friends been represented as a Conservative in public and an extreme Liberal in private. He was no blind adherent of Lord John Russell's, and could not admire all his acts, especially during the last four years; but it was that nobleman whom the country had to thank for most of those useful and salutary measures which had passed the House of Commons in the present time.

For some time Belfast has anticipated, with no small commotion, a visit from the Lord-Lieutenant. The great event came off last week. Lord Carlisle arrived at Belfast on Wednesday, and on Thursday he was present at a public banquet given in his honour in the Music Hall; the Mayor presiding, and many of the nobility and gentry of that region sitting around. Lord Carlisle delivered a discursive speech, touching lightly on the "marvellous progress of Belfast," but refraining from the "impertinence" of treating its inhabitants to a "copious dose of their own statistics;" praising the city prison; uttering intense longings for peace, but also trusting, that till a peace at once safe and honourable is attained, we shall be cheerful and resolute and prodigal of sacrifice; remarking on the improved condition of Ireland, the better feeding and clothing, "the infinitely greater proportion of shoes and stockings" now than of old; and saying something anent the talked-of filibustering expedition from the West.

Of the French refugees expelled from Jersey, some, including Victor Hugo, have taken up their abode at Guernsey, while many of them have arrived in London.

On Saturday morning a robbery was perpetrated at the Tabernacle, Moorfields. Having in the minister's vestry regaled themselves on biscuits and port wine, the thieves proceeded to the long vestry, breaking open several closets, and, finding nothing but tracts, left the doors standing wide open; but returning to the minister's vestry, decamped with the silk gown. During 103 years, this is the first attempt at robbery.

RIOTS IN HYDE PARK.

On Sunday afternoon, from 8,000 to 10,000 persons assembled in Hyde-park, between the Bayswater-road and the Serpentine. The mass was interspersed with a larger amount of very "questionable" characters. They gathered in a body in front of the Marble Arch, pelting and hooting every respectable person. In the Park the rings of people who gathered to discuss their political and social grievances were broken into by them, the speakers pelted with clods of earth, the persons who interfered to protect them getting their clothes torn from their backs. The police made but little display of force in the Park, and no attempt to repress this violence; a stray constable, however, who presented himself, was pounced on by the mob, and seriously knocked about outside the park. There was a strong force stationed at every gate to prevent the egress of a riotous mob into the public thoroughfares, mounted constables armed with cutlasses and pistols were also stationed at all the avenues to the Park, and videttes of mounted patrols perambulated the carriage drives. Two Turkish gentlemen, wearing the fez, were beat and severely injured by the mob, as also every person having the appearance of respectability. At last matters began to assume so serious an aspect, that the police began to act, and several of the ringleaders, pointed out by gentlemen who had been ill-used, were captured. About twenty were thus taken. The ruffians retreated, and finding all places of egress closely watched, retired to the centre of the Park, where they commenced yelling, shouting, and attacking unconscious wayfarers passing through the Park. This continued until dusk, when the rioters added robbery to violence; the shrieks of females and shouts for help were truly appalling; clods of turf were thrust in the faces of the victims, and while prostrate on the ground their pockets were rifled. The inspectors on duty made several charges at the mob, and succeeded at length in breaking it up into portions; and these, finding no probability of emerging in bodies straggled out of the Park in twos and threes, or else made their exit by climbing over the iron railings. The police, however, remained on duty at the Park entrance until a late hour. Several of the prisoners were examined at the Marlborough Police-court on Monday, and the case proved against them. At the close of the evidence, Mr. Hardwick, the magistrate, said—

This is becoming utterly unbearable. For the parks, which are set apart for the exercise and recreation of the people, to be Sunday after Sunday invaded and forcibly taken possession of by a parcel of thieves and ruffians, to the entire exclusion of the decent classes, is an outrage that cannot any longer be tolerated, and that in a civilised capital such a state of things should be permitted to exist for a single day is to me perfectly unintelligible. I do trust, if such another scene of riot, outrage, and desecration of the Sabbath is repeated, that the police will take up such a position as will effectually put an end to these disgraceful proceedings. As far as the magistrates are concerned, they are determined in all cases such as have been brought before me to-day, and proved, to inflict upon the offenders the severest penalty they are by law empowered to impose. You, Shine, for the two assaults, are fined 5*l.*, or two months, and the others are sent for one month each; and, moreover, I tell you that if any of those who engage in these acts of outrage and violence, or who by their presence countenance these unlawful and disgraceful meetings, get their heads broken by the staves of the police, they will only get what they richly deserve.

Miscellaneous News.

The emigration from Liverpool during the month of October exhibits a remarkable falling-off compared with that of the same time last year—not half the number of emigrants have left the port.

The statement of the discovery of the Rev. Mr. Farmer, curate of Hardwicke, whose disappearance has caused so much pain to his numerous friends, is premature. All attempts to trace the unfortunate gentleman have been unavailing.

It is stated that it is not the intention of the Lord Mayor Elect to have any gewgaw show upon the ensuing "Lord Mayor's Day." The civic procession will be as plain as possible, and the "men in armour," as well as Astley's troupe, will not be called into requisition.

At a meeting of conspicuous Liverpool persons of all parties, held on Friday, the Mayor in the chair, it was resolved that a memorial should be erected to commemorate the late Archdeacon Brooks. As it stands, the memorial will be a statue of the venerated Archdeacon, set up in St. George's Hall.

The large issue of 500 tons of copper coin lately made to the public having proved inadequate to the demand, a new contract for 250 tons additional is required, for which a schedule of tender is now being issued by the Master of the Mint, returnable by the 19th inst.

Strahan, Paul, and Bates will, in the first instance, suffer the usual period of separate confinement, which is, we believe, a year. After that they will probably be transported to a penal settlement for the remainder of their sentence; but no decision will be come to until after the customary probation of separate confinement.

Respecting the working of Forbes Mackenzie's Act in Glasgow, the local *Herald* says: "The profits of illicit trade are now so great, that 'shebeens' are known to exist in every low quarter of the city, and our police, zealous though they may be, are quite incompetent to the task of effectually hunting them down. 'Shebeens,' we are assured, have risen up in immense and destructive force since the bill came into operation, and the liquor got here is so pestiferous that

the effects of drunkenness are viler than before. But, apart from this, we have heard on good authority that measures are in course of organisation by which Forbes Mackenzie's Act is likely to be legally evaded by wholesale. Clubs are in course of formation in which the members may drink at all hours—Sunday and Saturday."

The magistrates of Cavan met on Tuesday, expressed the "utmost abhorrence" of the sanguinary outrage on Miss Hinds; resolved to use their best endeavours "to bring the perpetrators to justice;" recommended that "an additional police-station should be formed in the immediate vicinity of the late outrage;" and entered into a subscription to carry out their purposes.

On Friday evening, Messrs. Agnew threw open their interesting collection of Mr. Fenton's Crimean photographs to inspection under the light of gas. The experiment appears to have been very successful. Amongst the recent additions are portraits of Prince Napoleon, Sir John Bagnall, and Major-General Windham. The Prince is extremely like the first Emperor of the French.

Ribandism is again raising its head in Ireland. The *Ballinasloe Star* of Saturday contains the following communication, under date of Moate, Friday night: "On this day Mr. Ramsbottom, with Mr. Beacham, was fired at, after taking possession of land in the King's County, within three miles of this town. He had shortly before parted with the sheriff and police. Mr. Beacham was shot through the neck with a ball, and several slugs lodged in his face and breast. I have just seen Dr. Fry, and he says it is very doubtful whether Mr. Beacham will live until morning. Mr. Ramsbottom is an agent, and Mr. Beacham is an assistant. The shot was intended for Mr. Ramsbottom, but Mr. Beacham was next the two men who fired, and Mr. Ramsbottom, although walking in line, escaped."

A meeting was held last week at Hardwicke-court, near Gloucester, the object of which was the formation of a reformatory union for criminals. Among those present were—Sir J. Pakington, M.P., Sir Thomas Winnington, M.P., Mr. C. H. Bracebridge, the Rev. Sidney Turner, &c. The meeting took place at the residence of Mr. B. Baker, who, in conjunction with Mr. G. H. Bengough, established the first of the existing county institutions of the reformation of juvenile offenders. The result of the meeting was the formation of a provisional committee intrusted with the task of organising a reformatory union, the vocation of which would be to consider and promote the best means of reforming criminals, to procure employment for them, and to restore them to society; also, to promote the practical training and preparation of efficient teachers for reformatory institutions. It was agreed that a general meeting of the society should be held in London next May.

On Monday, the adjourned inquest on the body of John Bingham, the unfortunate engine-driver who lost his life at the accident which occurred on the 24th of last month, on the newly-formed West Croydon and Mitcham Railway, was resumed at Beddington. Colonel Yolland, the Government Inspector, gave it as his opinion that the accident was caused mainly by the speed at which the engine was travelling. The engine oscillating from side to side had found a "weak point" on the rails, and tore up the metal. He did not consider any person culpable; but until the earth-work was fully consolidated, he thought the speed ought not to exceed twenty miles an hour. The coroner having summed up, the jury returned the following verdict: "That the deceased met his death by accident, but we (the jury) recommend that the maximum speed, until the line becomes consolidated, should not be greater than twenty miles an hour, agreeably to the suggestions of Lieut.-Colonel Yolland, the Government Inspector."

The half-yearly meeting of the Royal Dispensary for Diseases of the Ear, founded in 1816, for the cure of deafness, discharges from the ear, noises in the head, and other affections of the ear, was held on Friday last, at the Dispensary, Dean-street, Soho; Mr. William Temple Cooper, in the chair. The secretary announced the amount of subscriptions received during the last six months, which was very inadequate to the number of applicants for relief. Mr. Harvey, the surgeon to the institution, stated to the meeting that the number of cases admitted on the books during the last six months, were upwards of 429; consisting of cases of diseases of the throat in connexion with deafness, rheumatic affections of the head, and noises in the ear, with numerous cases of neglected discharges from the ear amongst children. The committee appealed to the generous public for their support of this useful institution. The thanks of the meeting were given to Mr. Harvey, the surgeon, and to the chairman, and the meeting separated.

Friday was the first day of Michaelmas term; and, in accordance with the old custom, the Lord Mayor Elect was presented to the Lord Chancellor; Mr. Sergeant Merewether doing the duty as biographer of Mr. Salomons, which the Recorder was prevented from performing, by the death of his brother, Lord Wharnclyffe. The Lord Chancellor, in expressing his approbation of the choice of Mr. Salomons, praised the independent course pursued by the citizens of London in this matter, and characterised it as a proof of the advancing spirit of toleration. Earlier in the morning, the Lord Chancellor entertained the judges, serjeants, and Queen's counsel, at breakfast, in the usual fashion; and then proceeded with his brethren to open the Courts at Westminster. It is remarked, as a matter of congratulation to the public, that in consequence of recent improvements in the law, notably by the Common Law Procedure Acts of 1852 and 1854, there are only fifty-seven rules in arrear and undisposed of in all the Common Law

Courts. This ought to be gratifying to the public, but we suspect the gentlemen of the long robe may regard it in a different light.

A meeting was held on Monday, in the Egyptian Hall, Mansion House, the Lord Mayor in the chair, in pursuance of the 24th section of the Act of Parliament of the 18th and 19th Victoria, cap. lxx., and, agreeably to a resolution of the Court of Common Council, requesting the Lord Mayor to convene a public meeting of all persons rated and assessed to the consolidated rate in the City of London, in order to determine whether the Public Libraries Act, 1855, shall be adopted in the said city. Mr. Ewart moved, and Col. Sykes seconded the following resolution: "That the meeting, being fully sensible that the moral and social happiness of the people would be best promoted by moral culture, hails with satisfaction the act for establishing free libraries, open to all classes, and is of opinion that such libraries should be instituted." Mr. Deputy Peacock moved, as an amendment, the previous question, on the ground that such libraries were not needed in the City. There was at Guildhall a free library of 12,000 volumes, which might be made 100,000? Why, that might be done without touching the pockets of the people. (Cheers.) Was this a time, then, to put additional taxes on them? The Consolidated Rate was nearly 90,000*l.* A good deal of uproar followed. It was complained that the present was a most unseasonable time to propose an increase of taxation, that no well-digested plan was laid before the meeting. The Lord Mayor proceeded to read the original motion and the amendment. Having put the amendment, the proportion of hands held up in its favour was perhaps eleven-twelfths of the whole meeting. The original motion was then put, and a few hands were raised. The amendment was declared to be carried, and the announcement was followed by loud cheers.

DESTRUCTIVE GALE.

The whole extent of the east coast between Harwich and Cromer, was on Saturday visited by another most destructive storm, and the havoc among the shipping has been truly enormous. The south-west gales of the early part of last week having moderated about Wednesday or Thursday, a large fleet of coasters, bound northward, which had sought shelter in the various ports, took advantage of the favourable weather and proceeded to their destinations. They formed a fleet of between 300 and 400 sail. The gale commenced on Saturday morning, the wind blowing with great fury from the east south-east, right on the coast, accompanied with hail, snow, and rain. A most exciting scene immediately followed the outburst of the gale among the fleet. A large number endeavoured to weather it out by dropping their anchors, but these suffered the most. The fury of the gale drove them from their moorings. They came in contact with each other in indescribable confusion, carrying away rigging, bowsprits, bulwarks, and causing other serious damage. Indeed, it is feared that two or three foundered in consequence, and the fate of the crews is yet to be learnt. A large sail succeeded in reaching Harwich harbour, and of these upwards of forty had lost their anchor and chain cable, averaging from sixty to one hundred fathoms in length, with broken windlasses. Others were not so fortunate in seeking refuge, for in the vicinity of the entrance of the harbour, four or five are reported to be ashore. It is computed that in all more than fifty vessels were driven ashore, a large number of which will, no doubt, become a total loss.

Law and Police.

The magistrates of West Bromwich have decided that an assembly of Mormons are not entitled to the especial protection of a law respecting religious meetings as "Protestant Dissenters." It may be recollected that a criminal court in London gave a contradictory decision two or three years back.

Signor Monti, the sculptor, who became a bankrupt about a year ago, received, on Wednesday, a first-class certificate from Mr. Commissioner Fonblanque, and high commendation for the manner in which he has behaved since the bankruptcy. Signor Monti failed because he had miscalculated the cost of production of works of art for the Crystal Palace. Since the last meeting the assignees have realised between 2,000*l.* and 3,000*l.* by employing Signor Monti, at a small salary, in perfecting works of art in his studio. He offered still to continue working on those conditions; but it was understood that he should only complete for the assignees what is in hand, and not enter on anything new.

The case of Davies v. Pratt came before the Court of Common Pleas on Saturday, in consequence of a clerical error in the award of Mr. Whateley, the arbitrator. Mr. Cooke Evans now stated, that the amendment had been made, and he therefore moved for a rule calling upon the plaintiff to show cause why he should not pay to the defendant the sum of 1,082*l.* odd, the taxed costs of the award. Rule granted.

Mr. Gough, according to the *Berwick Warder*, was called upon at Edinburgh to pay the income-tax, and, after some wriggling, consented to be assessed at 1,500*l.* "This, we guess," adds the *Warder*, "will explain why Mr. Gough, in his later orations, frequently wandered, to the perplexity of his audience, from his legitimate topic to the irrelevant one of the iniquity of the income-tax, which he denounced with more vigour than the awful consequences of toddy drinking." It is stated that Mr. Gough has purchased a large estate in America.

Literature.

An Account of the Life, Opinions, and Writings of John Milton: with an Introduction to Paradise Lost. By THOMAS KEIGHTLEY. London: Chapman and Hall.

How inexhaustible a theme is the life of a great poet! Even familiarity with the authorities for a life of Milton—such as the poet's nephew, Edward Phillips, and Toland, and Fenton, and Richardson—does not abate, but rather excites, an interest in each new attempt to tell the story in a manner worthy of the subject. And after the researches of Birch, Todd, and Thomas Warton, and the later contributions of Mr. Lemon and Mr. Hunter, there was scope enough for Mr. Mitford,—whose biography, prefixed to his splendid edition of Milton's entire works, published a few years ago, is the most accurate, complete, and elegant life of the poet yet written. But acquaintance with Mitford does not exclude Mr. Keightley, any more than the latter supercedes the former; for Mr. Keightley has his own independent view of Milton's life, and his own way of combining and illustrating its facts. So that on the ground of the inherent interest of the subject, as well as for its own peculiar features, we give welcome to the volume now before us.

Mr. Keightley has been a life-long student of Milton, he tells us. No one who carefully reads his book will doubt it, or fail to honour him for the loving labour he has bestowed on his favourite author. For the sake of the reverence and affection he bears to Milton, one may heartily forgive the little, or more than little, egotism of the Preface, and of a few other places in the volume. For Mr. Keightley has claims on public respect for his various histories—which have been most serviceable college books, and are only lately superseded, and that but in part,—and for his Mythology of Greece and Rome, which, considering the character and tendencies of English scholarship at the time of its publication, was really a remarkable book. And we do not wonder at a little self-obtrusion in one, who, conscious of these claims, has it to say, that "from these works he has derived no advantage whatever;" and who turns, in advanced life, to modern literature, with an aching regret that he did not bestow on it the time and labour ill-bestowed elsewhere. As we are ourselves among those who have derived sensible advantage from Mr. Keightley's former and useful labours, we step aside, as it were, here, to acknowledge our indebtedness with gratitude and respect. But we cannot doubt that he will be remembered and honoured, as a literary man, chiefly for this work on Milton; and we rejoice that he has lived to complete it, and hope to see him produce that annotated edition of the poems, which he tells us is ready for the press, and on which he has spent a good part of the labour of a quarter of a century.

This volume is in four parts. The first part contains the Life; in which all that is known of Milton is brought together from every source to which the biographer could repair, and is told in a very intelligible, agreeable, and effective manner. If nothing be added to our knowledge, nor much of new light be strongly thrown on what was before known, there are, at least, combinations of the materials, and suggestions respecting them, which increase the clearness and certainty with which the facts of Milton's life may be grasped. Sometimes a little speculation on the part of the biographer helps the natural arrangement and intelligibility of particulars that otherwise produce little impression; as an instance, and as serving to exemplify the author's manner, we give the passages on Milton's marriage to his first wife, Mary Powell:—

"The year 1643 found Milton at rest from religious controversy, and only occupied with his pupils. We may now therefore suppose him to be revolving in his mind the great poetic work of which he had already given so many intimations, particularly that splendid one in the *Apology for Smeectymnus*; his daily and nightly thoughts dwelling habitually on the Muses' hill, and thence perhaps at times taking their flight to the highest heaven of heavens, absorbed in dreams of sweet sounds and splendid visions. But, alas for poor human nature! he had at this time ideas of a far more sublunary character, for in this eventful year the quiet garden-house in Aldersgate-street was destined to receive a new inmate. 'About Whitsuntide,' says Phillips, 'he took a journey into the country, nobody about him certainly knowing the reason, or that it was more than a journey of recreation. After a month's stay, he returns a married man, who set out a bachelor; his wife being Mary, the eldest daughter of Mr. Richard Powell, then a Justice of the Peace, of Forest Hill, near Shotover, in Oxfordshire.' If we had only this account to guide us, we might say that his marriage was a very precipitate affair indeed, one of those to which the old saying, 'Marry in haste and repent at leisure,' would apply in its full force. But we have reason to suppose that this was by no means the case, and that he had long been well-acquainted with the young lady and her family. . . . From the Royalists' Composition Papers, published in 1826, it appears that on June 11, 1627, Richard Powell, of Forest Hill, gent., and William Hearne, of London, citizen and goldsmith, did by their writing or recognition of the nature of a statute-staple, acknowledge themselves to owe unto John Milton, then of the University of Cambridge, gent., son of John Milton, citizen and

scrivener, of London, the sum of 500*l.*, which statute was deforfeited for the payment to John Milton, the son, of 312*l.* on the 12th December then next ensuing. As Milton was in his nineteenth year at the time, we are to suppose that this sum was to defray the expenses of the remainder of his time at the University; and it raises our opinion of his father, when we find him thus, to a certain extent, making his son independent of him at that early age. We also learn from this transaction, that John Milton [the poet's father], when cast off by his father, did not sever all connexion with his native country, from which possibly much of his business came; for the Powells and Miltons, being such close neighbours [about two miles], had probably been always on terms of intimacy. Hence, perhaps, when Mr. Powell, of Forest Hill, was in want of money, he applied to his old acquaintance, the London scrivener. Mr. Powell never paid this debt; for in 1650-51 we find Milton asserting on oath, that he had received only about 180*l.* 'In part satisfaction of his said just and principal debt, with damages for the same, and his costs of suit.' We may, then, suppose that, while residing at Horton, he had to take many a ride over to Forest Hill, and that on his return from the Continent he must have gone down there more than once to try to get his money. He therefore, it is probable, had known Mary Powell from the time she was a child. Whether Milton's father approved of his choice or not, we have no means of determining; it would, however, appear that he gave no opposition. The bridegroom was now in his thirty-fifth year; the bride was perhaps a dozen or more years younger. Milton was to have had a fortune of 1,000*l.* with his wife, no contemptible sum in those days. But he never got a shilling of it, owing, as we may suppose, to the ruin brought on Mr. Powell by the war. What the personal attractions of the bride were we are not informed, but in all likelihood they were not very great; for the imagination of poets 'sees Helen's beauty in a brow of Egypt,' and the objects of their affection are often but scantily furnished by nature with external charms. As to her mind, it was apparently of no high order; and she seems to have been one of those women—more common in England than perhaps in any other country—of a dull, sluggish temperament, with little powers of conversation, and requiring strong external excitement—such as dancing, for example—to rouse them to anything like enjoyment. In the works which we shall presently notice he says, evidently alluding to his wife, that 'the bashful muteness of a virgin may oftentimes hide the unloveliness and natural sloth which is really unfit for conversation;' and he hints that he had discerned this defect in her previous to his marriage, but that her friends had glossed it over. He also speaks of 'a mute and spiritless mate;' and again, puts the case of a man who 'shall find himself bound fast to an image of earth and phlegm, with whom he looked to be the co-partner of a sweet and gladsome society.'"

Although some points in Mr. Keightley's speculation on the facts he narrates are rather dubious, they do not obscure the facts themselves, while they pleasantly impart to them a probable interpretation. But at times, these speculations become trifling, almost silly,—as here:—

"It has never seemed to enter into the mind of any of Milton's biographers to inquire how he, a single young man, could have kept house with such a number of pupils. Neither Phillips nor Aubrey gives a hint on the subject; but the most probable and rational supposition would be, that he had engaged some pious and respectable matron to act as his housekeeper and manager, and relieve him from domestic cares."

And the same feeling of domestic propriety and concern is at the bottom of another "supposition," as to Milton's first state of widowhood:—

"We now have Milton, in the year 1654, totally blind, with three little girls, the eldest not eight, the youngest not two years old, while his time was in a great measure engrossed by his public avocations. It is strange that it never seems to have entered into the mind of his nephew to inform us, or of his biographers to inquire, how he managed his domestic concerns under these circumstances. The most natural supposition would be, that he got some respectable matron to take charge of his family; but we fear that the truth is, that he did not act so prudently, but, to the manifest injury of his daughters, did as well as he could with ordinary servants."

Mr. Keightley's narrative of the last period of Milton's life is uncommonly well written;—the evidence of the maid-servant, on Milton's will-cause, being made to help the vividness and familiarity of the picture. Special attention is paid to the charge against Milton, of injustice and unkindness to his children; and we think Mr. Keightley's way of putting the vindication, is more truthful and successful than any other writer's. The accounts of Milton's family and friends, in which the individuals are separately treated, are as full as they can be made, and very serviceable. The notes are compiled with watchful care: they present the legal documents in the case of the Powells, and of Milton's disputed will; and furnish refutations of some generally received fictions respecting Milton—the fair *incognita* story, and the anecdote of Sir John Denham and the proof-sheet of *Paradise Lost*, amongst the rest. But one of these refutations we must extract, as showing how readily an absurdity becomes current, and how many men of research may pass it without detection, as has been the case with this till now:—

"Todd gives the following anecdote from a book named 'Easton's Human Longevity,' published at Salisbury in 1799, observing that the same had appeared in the *Wolverhampton Chronicle*, of March 31, 1790, while Mr. Hartop was still living: 'Of his unsubdued spirit,' says Todd, 'the following anecdote has been related. Soon after the Restoration he is said to have borrowed 50*l.* of Jonathan Hartop, of Aldborough, near Boroughbridge, in Yorkshire, who died in 1791, at the great age of 138. He returned the loan with honour, though not without much difficulty, as his circumstances were very low. Mr. Hartop would have declined

receiving it, but the pride of the poet was equal to his genius, and he sent the money with an angry letter, which was found amongst the curious possessions of that venerable old man. We may observe that Mr. Todd expresses no doubt whatever of the truth of this anecdote. Unfortunately for his critical acumen, chronology is as much against him here as topography on a former occasion; for as Mr. Hartop died in 1791, aged 138 years, he must have been born in 1653, and so have been at most ten years old when he made the loan to Milton."

As to the poet's "low circumstances," too, the anecdote is false; for, as Mr. Keightley shows, and others have shown, Milton was possessed of 1,500*l.* after having lost 4,000*l.*, additionally to the loss at the Restoration of a rent-charge out of the chapter-lands at Westminster, "which he very probably had purchased," amounting to 60*l.* a year. Besides this, his claim on the Powell family for his first wife's fortune, 1,000*l.*, was unsatisfied at his death, and was bequeathed to his daughters; their uncle, Christopher Milton, a lawyer, affirming it to be "good money, in the hands of persons of ability, able to pay the same."

The second part of this volume is occupied with the "Opinions of Milton:" these are tolerably fairly and adequately represented; but when developing those on religion, Mr. Keightley gives us rather too much of his own notions, and these, as they appear here and in other places occasionally, are by no means unexceptionable. It is true that Milton's *Arianism* is regretted; but the loosest possible notions on the inspiration and moral value of the Old Testament, and on public worship, float into a prominence Mr. Keightley could hardly have deliberately intended.

The third part is on "Milton's Writings," and contains a very admirably-executed account of their occasional and contents, with some pieces of appreciative criticism, and analyses of "The Reformation in England" and the "Areopagitica." Of all the prose works illustrative extracts are given; and there is added an acute and just criticism of his merits as a prose writer, and remarks on Milton's Latin works, written in the spirit of an earnest admirer and good scholar.

The fourth part is an "Introduction to *Paradise Lost*." Besides some pages on "the origin" of the poem, and "the origin of *Paradise Regained*," this introduction has sections on Milton's "poetic language," his versification, his cosmology, and his pneumatology; all of which contain the results of the most perfect study of the subject. There are also some considerable episodes, which are in themselves interesting and valuable; but which required to be covered by that plea for "discursiveness" which the author has put into his preface. One of these is a critical essay, of much ability and merit, on "Milton and Dante;" and others are on "The Ptolemaic Astronomy," "The Cherubic Car of Jehovah," and "The Form of the Serpent." In a former part of the book there is another excursion into a criticism on an Ode of Horace! But so let it be;—there is in each case a link of connexion, and each helps in some measure the general appreciation of Milton. A section on "The Errors in *Paradise Lost*," is curious, but only points out six instances; it therefore serves to vindicate Milton's learning and accuracy. Some "apparent errors" of Milton seem to be but instances of his superior knowledge:—thus, Professor Taylor, a truly scientific musician, says of the lines—

"As in an organ, from one blast of wind
To many a row of pipes the sound-board breathes:"

—that "the description is correct, as, when speaking of music, Milton always is." And he adds: "There is a passage about fugue-playing (xi. 561), every word of which is pregnant with meaning to a musician, but to him only, in its full extent." Mr. Keightley notices another passage which has perplexed the critics (*Par. Reg.* iv. 114)

"Their sumptuous gluttonies and gorgeous feasts
On citron tables or Atlantic stone."

Mr. Mitford's suggestion is that, as the woods of the Atlas were resorted to by the Romans for citron wood and ivory, this "Atlantic stone" may be a poetic way of naming the "Ebur Atlanticum;" and quotes Pliny as affording probability to the suggestion. Or, if stone be thought a singular expression for ivory, he further suggests that Pliny "mentions a mineral ivory, which he calls a stone"—and he gives the passage. Mr. Keightley, however, is not satisfied,—or, at least, takes no notice of Mr. Mitford's suggestion; and proposes to read *and* for *or*—"on citron tables and Atlantic stone;"—which avoids one difficulty—that "the Romans did not use marble dining-tables," by making the "stone" refer to the floor of the triclinium,—but by no means meets the other difficulty, "Atlantic stone"—why *Atlantic*? It is agreed that any marble called by such name is unknown; can it be, as Newton suggested, that *Atlantic* is a loose synonyme for *Numidian*, and that the Numidian marble of the floor is alluded to?

We need not say more to indicate the character of Mr. Keightley's volume. It is one which

every lover of Milton will be glad to possess; and which no future editor of the poet will neglect.

Bengal as a Field of Missions. By M. WYLIE, Esq., Judge, &c., Calcutta. London: W. H. Dalton, Cockspur-street.

Missions in South India, Visited and Described. By JOSEPH MULLENS, Missionary, &c., Calcutta. London: Dalton.

The Moravians in Jamaica. History of the Mission of the United Brethren's Church to the Negroes in the Island of Jamaica, from the Year 1754 to 1854. By J. H. BUCHNER, Missionary, &c. London: Longman and Co.

Our readers are doubtless familiar with Neander's pregnant saying in his "Life of Christ;"—speaking of Christianity as the revelation of the God-man, he says, "It is this truth, at whose touch the dry bones of the old world sprung up in all the vigour of a new creation. It gave birth to all that culture from which the Germanic nations received their peculiar intellectual life, and from which the emancipation of the mind, grown too strong for its bonds, was developed at the Reformation, and is, in fact, the very root and ground of our modern civilisation."

It is from this high ground we always rejoice to contemplate Christian missions, finding in their results the best exhibition and enforcement of this noble utterance. No matter to what quarter of the world we direct attention, the result is one; the outposts of civilisation and the stations of the missionary stand side by side, and he who would advance the one, must co-operate with the other.

It often occurs to us that much of our serial literature ignores this accomplished fact, whether wilfully or not we do not say; but we are unable to judge very favourably of the motives of those who persist in ridiculing or denying those patent facts in the history of our race, to which a thousand witnesses bear the same invariable and reliable testimony. Let it not be thought that our sympathies go with the mere spread of denominationalism, even of that with which we may appear most nearly allied;—it is in the actual good to man as man—to man apart from all the accidents of his position, and from any form into which his new-found faith and hope may develop itself, that we take a deep and true, because a human interest.

"Man is one;
And he hath one great heart. It is thus we feel
With a gigantic throb, athwart the sea,
Each other's rights and wrongs; thus are we men.
Let us think less of men, and more of God."

And, indeed, of denominationalism we may say, that we had too much of it abroad as well as at home; and much of the real impoverishment of several of our missionary societies, and of the actual neglect of the world, arises from the overcrowding of one province or one city with missionaries, substantially one, and only subordinated differing. India, East and West, is specially included in this remark; Africa is partially open to the same observation; while the South Seas alone stand almost wholly free from its application. There, as Bishop Selwyn says, "Nature itself has so divided our mission field, that each labourer may work without interference with his neighbour." Sooner or later there must come consolidation and concentration of means, and even should their poverty and embarrassment drive existing organisations to the serious consideration of this, to us Christian necessity, we should hail any circumstances that would accomplish that which our principles ought long since to have effected.

The books whose titles we have indicated above, have suggested these remarks. Two missionaries, one an Independent and the other a Moravian, with a Calcutta judge, who is an Episcopalian, bring forward the same testimony and substantiate the same appeal to Christian philanthropy. Mr. Mullens and Judge Wylie write from two different stand-points; the missionary points out what has been done, the judge seeks to show how much yet remains to be accomplished. The one conducts you with minuteness over the Madras, the other, with equal care, leads you through the Bengal presidency. It is impossible to analyse either volume, because both are full of details, bristling, in fact, with statistics, that require, as they will repay, earnest study. When we remember that, almost within our own memory, Christianity in India was proscribed by our Government and our East India Directors, it fills our hearts with true thankfulness to learn from Mr. Mullens that there are in India at the present time 400 missionaries, European and American, 48 natives ordained, 700 native catechists, 331 native Churches, 1,900 communicants, and 112,000 who have virtually abandoned idolatry; whilst at the same time into 10 of its polished languages the whole Scriptures have been translated. These are facts of prodigious interest, that no one who is studying the world's history can philosophically ignore.

On the other hand, it is appalling to think of the millions, both in the Madras and in the

Bengal presidencies, who still sit in darkness; and we earnestly commend both these books to the careful study of those who are interested in the progress of missions, as eminently calculated to awaken the right kind of feelings in reference to our responsibilities to British India.

The other missionary work, "The Moravians in Jamaica," is very different in character to both the preceding. It pretends to no philosophic survey of missions in Jamaica, but simply records, and that in a most unpretending manner, the results of a hundred years' labours by the "United Brethren." We could have wished something more full and complete, even in this isolated department of Christian effort, and something less of the simplicity, almost amounting to silliness, of Moravian missionary life. Most of the Jamaica Moravian missionaries have been Germans, and with few exceptions, men and women of very limited education, unable to grasp the practical questions involved in the passage of a degraded people out of slavery into freedom, and all its new and imperfectly comprehended conditions. And the character, the monotonously weary character of Moravian preaching, the petting, patronising style of address they adopt, is sadly preventive of the development of negro character. In fact, a more manly, free method of speech is greatly to be desired on the part of most missionaries, but especially for the Moravians. Much of the machinery of their missions—the monthly speakings, for instance, is mere machinery, answering no end except of conformity to routine. We have been present at many such in the West Indies, and the most intelligent missionaries have told us they were meaningless in character and valueless in results. The missionaries ask the same questions and the people give the same answers, whilst not unfrequently these monthly speakings have but a narrow margin to separate them from the Confessional.

The same remark applies to Mr. Buchner's observation, (page 163,) that "every member is expected to pay sixpence a month for the support of the Gospel." Those who know the negroes have seen the results of this, in the escape of the wealthier from a larger and more commensurate contribution, and in the hard pressure of this tax, for in the hands of the leader it is such, on the old, the feeble, and the poor.

These remarks are made with no wish to detract from the estimation in which Moravian Missions are held, but with a sincere desire to see all our missions assuming a more healthful and natural character, freely developing their religious life according to previous culture, or the pressure of local circumstances. There can be no reason why laws made in Moravia and Bohemia, some centuries ago, should be sternly binding, in the nineteenth century, on Greenlanders and Africans. To those who know little of the Moravian Mission in Jamaica, this small book will, nevertheless, be a useful manual; and we can warmly speak of it as written in a catholic and pious spirit.

Catherine, the Egyptian Slave in 1852. By the Rev. W. G. BEAMONT, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge; late Principal of the English College, in Jerusalem. Cambridge: Macmillan and Co.

THIS is a story of modern Egypt; and is founded on facts narrated to the author by the Rev. C. L. Lauria, who was resident in Cairo, during their occurrence. The deviation from the actual circumstances, up to the escape of Catherine, is said to be very slight; the after-history of the escaped slave is purely fanciful, and though interesting in itself, is chiefly a vehicle for "sundry speculations upon questions which a residence in the East was continually bringing before the author's notice." One pervading feeling of the book, in which most readers will share, is, "that all our expenditure of blood and treasure in the Crimea ought not to maintain, in its present condition, that foul sink of corruption—the Turkish Government." And the author adds: "I sincerely trust that we may require from the Ottoman Power some security against the continuance of its most crying evils, or we shall not have greatly advanced the interests of humanity by repelling Russia, however much we may have secured the stability of our own empire."

Catherine, the heroine of this deeply interesting and remarkable story, was a free Bosnian girl, who was deprived of her parents and brothers, at one stroke, in a time of insurrection and war; and was then herself seized by the Turkish soldiers, and hurried to the slave market at Constantinople. She became the property of Zoheirah, the Queen-mother in Egypt, in whose service she experienced cruel unkindness, partly because her rare beauty provoked the jealousy of the fading queen,—and partly because she was too often mentally absent, in recalling her Bosnian home and freedom, when she should have been plying the fan for Zoheirah. The queen, therefore, devised for her the most revolting punishment she could conceive,—that of consigning her to the harem of the foul and odious Mustapha Bey; to whom, accordingly, Catherine

was presented. Fortunately for the poor slave, Mustapha was drunk on her arrival; so that she escaped from him that night with nothing worse than a severe flogging, for her indignant pride in replying to his insolent questions. She was determined to meet Mustapha no more; and by a bold stroke—more than equal in daring to that of Eliza, in "Uncle Tom's Cabin"—she made her escape that very night, and fled for refuge to the "Frank" quarter of the city. She obtained shelter from a good Austrian Jew and his wife, who resolved at all hazards to protect her. Eventually she was discovered; and after trials and excitements of various kinds—the progress of which the author vividly narrates—she was, chiefly through the Austrian Consul's bad faith, delivered up to her horrid "proprietor," Mustapha Bey. But Mustapha had to convey her from the consulate to his own abode, through a crowd of angry and excited "Franks," to whom the slave was an object of intense sympathy, and himself of unmitigated abhorrence:—

"Mustapha prudently waited until the Janissaries, with Catherine in custody, had left the office, and drawn with them the crowd of Franks; for he preferred the chance of losing his recovered slave, to trusting himself amidst the angry countenances of the Westerns. Scarcely had the procession left the office, when the Turkish soldiers issued from their concealment, and pressed near to Catherine. The Franks, however, formed a serried mass, and obstinately refused to let them approach. And now our friend Rebecca [the Jewess], accompanied by two or three female friends, was seen amongst the crowd. Who could refuse access to ministers of consolation at such an hour? The Franks made an opening, and Rebecca came close to the prisoner; and even the Turkish soldiers felt a sympathy with them, notwithstanding the twofold claim to their contempt which Catherine possessed, as a Christian and a slave. As the procession advanced, the slave cast a longing glance towards the house of the Jewish missionary, and for a moment was inclined to take refuge there. She was checked by a whisper from Rebecca. The moment that the head of the mass neared the gate of the Derb-el-Barabra, was one of those in which we feel instinctively that a crisis approaches. Catherine passes the archway. 'Fly,' said Rebecca, 'you know whither.' And Catherine did fly."

"The Derb-el-Barabra is a gradually ascending street, or rather alley, closed at night by a large heavy gate. In this doorway Rebecca and her friends locked their arms together, and stood as impracticable as the cart-load of hay which saved a King's life at Worcester. At the same time, a burly German threw his arms round the neck of his friend, the Austrian janissary, and the Italian watchmaker treated the Turkish cawass in the same manner. 'Let me go, let me go,' cried the shackled officials. 'What is the matter, my dear friend?' cried Wertheim, in calm irony; 'have I been your friend so many years, and do you now refuse me your confidence?' 'Let me go,' reiterated the struggling janissary. 'Pray tell me your difficulty,' rejoined the impenetrable Wertheim, as with a hug like a bear he detained his prisoner. 'She is escaping—she is gone!' cried Yusuf. 'Well, fool, let her go,' whispered Wertheim, 'thou art too good-natured to wish to stop her. And now,' he added, after holding him a little longer, 'thou mayest go; pursue quickly, and be sure to take the road to the Ugekeyeh.' Manzoni released the Turkish cawass at the same moment, with the same injunction, and, in the bewilderment of their minds, both officers obeyed. The soldiers from behind at last forced a passage through the masses in front, and followed their leaders towards the great square; but the bird had flown—Whither?"

It is known that Catherine succeeded in reaching Europe, and that she is probably at Trieste; but Mr. Beaumont has his own mode of reaching that result; and provides her with a fine chivalrous lover, who first aids her in getting to Malta, and afterwards becomes her husband. Our version of the story preserves little of its interest,—which is due to the peculiarity of its incidents, even more than to the central fact of a slave's escape from an Egyptian harem. It may be heartily commended, both as a tale, and as a glimpse of Mohammedan life as it is.

We have now to say a word on another subject. Mr. Beaumont, as Principal of the English College at Jerusalem, has had good opportunity of seeing the operation of the efforts made for the conversion of the Jews. He puts into the mouth of his pet character, Paolo, the following judgment as to the prudence of a certain plan adopted by the London Jews' Society,—but repudiated by the British Society for the Propagation of the Gospel among the Jews:—

"Such Jews as become proselytes to the Christian faith, or even give a hearing to its missionaries, are immediately cut off from the alms of the synagogues, and left dependent upon the contributions of the charitable. To meet this demand, a sum is set apart, called the Temporal Relief Fund, and from it allowances are made to nearly all the Jewish converts in Jerusalem. The existence of such a fund, independently of the enormous expense which it entails on the society in England, affords the unconverted Jews an opportunity of casting into the teeth of their converted brethren the reproach that they prefer money and comfort to the fear of God. It is unquestionable that many pretended converts show themselves subsequently the most degraded of the Jewish nation."

Mr. Beaumont gives no very pleasing view of this attempt at Jewish conversion, and its results; and at any rate, the truth should be known to those who maintain the efforts thus put forth. He says again:—

"Eight or nine proselytes are baptized annually; and in order to effect this, you have a Bishop and two ordained clergymen, two unordained missionaries, a Hospital with a large staff of officers, and a House of Industry in which several inquirers are boarded and lodged

gratuitously, and are supposed to learn a trade, though few of them are able to maintain themselves afterwards by the fruits of this instruction. Believe me, Catharine, the Jews in Jerusalem are dreadfully spoiled. Instead of being called, under pain of damnation, to leave their blasphemous rejection of Jesus of Nazareth, and add themselves to the number of true believers, their national pride is fostered, and they are led to expect a restoration of their old pre-eminence as the covenant people of God. I have actually heard it maintained, that there is no hope that the rest of the world will become Christian, until the Gospel is preached to them by converted Jewish missionaries. I believe, however, that if some of our sentimentalists in England would visit the Holy City, and examine the dear Jews for themselves, they would find the denizens of St. Giles's fitter objects for their compassion."

Most people, we suppose, have met with the sentimentalists here pointed at; and have heard the absurd views referred to very warmly defended by them; and we quote the passage because we so far sympathise with Mr. Beaumont, as to believe, that no good comes, or can come, of cockering the Jews,—and that there is very little wise Christian economy in the expenditure bestowed on them.

The Lord's Prayer and other Sermons. By CHARLES PARSONS REICHEL, B.D., Chaplain to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Cambridge: Macmillan and Co.

THESE are valuable discourses—full of sound instruction and suggestive thought. In character they are mainly expository; and they exhibit much real learning and deep knowledge of the Scriptures. They are very admirable specimens of the interpretation of the Scriptures from the Pulpit to a general congregation. The doctrine is thoroughly orthodox, and the spirit truly evangelical. The preacher's mind is strong and well-developed on the side of the intellect—he is keenly analytical and rigorously logical: but seems to want something of imagination and feeling, in order to the highest effectiveness as an oral teacher. His style is remarkably clear and precise—sometimes almost cold and stiff, but sometimes rising to great vigour, and beauty, and expressiveness. His churchmanship is decided, but quite liberal. Although differing from him on some matters—such as Church constitution, the marks of Church unity, and others of a like kind—his work has our entire respect, and general approbation, as one which, in the department of sermons, is of an unusual order of excellence.

Christian Politics: an Essay on the Text of Paley. In Three Books. By the Rev. H. CHRISTMAS, M.A. London: Hope and Co.

THIS work is professedly founded on the *Political Philosophy* of Paley, many of whose chapters are preserved unaltered, while others have been subjected to such modifications as the increase of our knowledge and experience seem to demand. Something more, however, than a third of the work is entirely original, and consists of chapters on topics, especially economical, which have gained much of their importance, and all their prominence in political science, since the time of Paley. Mr. Christmas's statement of first principles is almost unobjectionable; but we do not agree with all his deductions thence, nor can we assent to his views of many of the special questions he has introduced into the work. It seems to us very inconvenient, and almost improper, to found a new and varying work on a standard author: and although Mr. Christmas has marked the unaltered chapters of Paley, the reader has little guide in the others to what is Paley's and what Mr. Christmas's—save where the latter is sole author. And although Mr. Christmas has defended his plan, and even claimed to be virtuous in following it, the book cannot rid itself of something of the appearance of book-making, and of the suspicion of an indolent preference for the easiest method of concocting a new Paleyan political philosophy adapted to the present times. We are not sufficiently at one with the author in details—notwithstanding assent to his first principles—to be able strongly to commend the book, even to those for whom it is best suited, viz., readers commencing their political studies. But that which will discredit it most with many people, is its dedication to Lord Palmerston, as the exponent of the principles of Christian Politics, and an instance of the Christian statesman!

BOOKS RECEIVED.

The Life and Travels of Herodotus. Two Vols. Longman.
The Suffering Saviour. T. and T. Clark.
The Family Commentary on the New Testament. James Blackwood.
Memoirs of James Montgomery. Vols. III. and IV. Longman.
History of Piedmont. Three Vols. Chapman and Hall.
Butler's Analogy of Religion. Religious Tract Society.
Practical Lectures to Ladies. Macmillan.
Autobiography of a Beggar Boy. W. Tweedie.
The Signs of the Times. By J. Knox. Judd and Glass.
The Essentials of Christianity. Religious Tract Society.
Adventures of My Cousin Smooth. W. Tweedie.
Female Life among the Mormons. G. Routledge.
The Hidden Path. Ibid.
The Only Sacrifice. Aylott.
Pictures from Cuba. Longman.
The Song of Hiawatha. D. Bogue.
Faces in the Fire. Blackwood.
Gilbert Massenger. Smith and Elder.

Eclectic Review; Ward and Co. *North British Review;* Kennedy, Edinburgh. *Fraser's Magazine;* Parker. *Baptist Magazine;* Houlston and Stoneman. *United Presbyterian Magazine;* Oliphant, Edinburgh. *Christian Reformer;* Whitfield. *Hogg's Instructor;* Groombridge. *The Governor;* Darton and Co. *Missionary Record;* Oliphant, Edinburgh. *Evangelical;* Ward and Co. *The Bible and the People;* Ibid. *The Homilist;* Ibid. *Mother's Friend;* Ibid. *Teacher's Offering;* Ibid. *Anti-Slavery*

Reporter; Society. *Tourist's Guide;* Tweedie. *Lessons in General Knowledge;* Longman and Co. *A Glossary of Military Terms;* Ibid. *A Letter to a Friend;* Simpkin and Co. *Ballock's Two Sermons on the War;* Wertheim and Macintosh. *Proceedings for the Removal of Nuisances;* Sweet. *Local Management Act;* Ibid. *Tait's Edinburgh Magazine;* Partridge and Oakley. *Evangelical Christendom;* Ibid. *Art Journal;* A. Hall and Co. *Sunday at Home;* Religious Tract Society. *Harry Coverdale's Courtship;* Virtue and Co. *History of a Wasted Life;* Tweedie. *Home Companion;* Orr and Co. *Circle of the Sciences;* Houlston and Stoneman. *A Church Psalter—a Common Psalter.* Routledge.

Cleanings.

Costa's recently successful oratorio, "Eli," is announced for publication in January next.

The lady-sportsman of Leicestershire, licensed to kill game, shattered her fingers last week, her gun having burst.

A woman, aged 115 years, has just died at Oravitz. She had preserved her vision almost unimpaired, and all her teeth.

Vincent Wallace is bringing, or has by this time brought with him from the United States, two MS. operas.

There are more than fifty Art Unions in Germany, some of which are connected among themselves, so as to form distinct provinces or districts.

One thousand one hundred and fifteen works have been published in the United States since 1842, of which 623 were original works, and 492 reprints from English or other foreign works.

A new oratorio, by Emil Naumann, of Berlin, entitled "Jerusalem's Zerstörung durch Titus," is to be produced early in the coming year at Berlin and Dresden.

A father being applied to for the reason of his son's absence from school, the schoolmaster received the following intelligent reply in the shape of a note:—"Cepatomto goataterin!"

The memory of Margaret Fuller Ossoli, and of her husband and child, is perpetuated in the cemetery of Mount Auburn, Massachusetts, by a marble monument recently erected by her family.

The money remitted to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, by sundry persons unknown, for conscience' sake, for the year ended 31st March last, was 1,890l.

The keeper of a dining-house in New York announces a pudding à la Rachel; a shoemaker, gaiters à la Rachel; a confectioner, ices à la Rachel; and numerous barbers, coiffures after the manner of Mdlle. Rachel.

Mr. Brunel has been inspecting Mr. John Laird's yard at Birkenhead, with a view to the formation of a "gridiron" there on which the leviathan steamer now building at Blackwall could be placed for repairs when necessary.

A mother once asked a clergyman when she should begin the education of her child, and she told him it was then four years old. "Madam," was his reply, "you have lost three years already. From the very first smile over an infant's face your opportunity begins."

A lady was engaged in domestic affairs, when some one rang the street-door bell, and the Catholic servant girl was bidden to say her mistress was not at home. She answered: "Yes, ma'am, and when I confess to the priest, shall I confess it as your sin or mine?"

Beware how you take an application for a passport to the Foreign-office if it be wafered and not sealed! A gentleman who required a passport for a lady in great haste, the other day, took a recommendation from a banker; it was wafered; a young gentleman "with incipient moustachios" declined to receive it, as it was only wafered; and the applicant had to hurry to and from the City in order to present the sealed letter before the Foreign-office closed.

Dr. Pirie, alluding at Aberdeen to the call for amendment in the bestowal of degrees, apologetically said: "With regard to degrees of Divinity and Law, I confess I treat them with the most perfect contempt. (Laughter.) We desire to raise the standard of these; but send the men to us who should get these degrees. I have sought them and could not find them. We have given degrees, some of them to men of no great eminence, it may be; but where are the men of eminence?"

Chambers's Journal alludes to a discovery by Mr. Blundell, dentist, of London, of a process for extracting teeth without pain, and to another process described by Dr. Roberts before the Royal Scottish Society of Arts, for cauterizing the dental nerve and stopping teeth without pain, independent of the ordinary intimidating mode of holding a red hot iron before the patient's face. Mr. Blundell's process is the application of ice to the jaw, which so deadens the sensibility that the tooth is extracted entirely without pain. The process of Dr. Roberts is to cauterize by means of a wire applied to the patient's tooth perfectly cold, and afterwards instantaneously heated to the required extent by a small electric battery.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 29, at Rose Cottage, Lee, the wife of the Rev. E. H. MARTIN, B.A., of a daughter.
Oct. 30, at Sudbury, the wife of the Rev. W. BENTLEY, of a son.
Nov. 1, the wife of the Rev. JAMES MARTIN, of Stockport, of a son.
Nov. 2, at Ramsgate, the wife of CHARLES TOWNLEY, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 30, by licence, at the Independent Chapel, Old, near Northampton, by the Rev. John Spence, Mr. THOMAS COLES, of Texton, to MARTHA, fourth daughter of Mr. M. HARDWICK, of Scaldwell, Northamptonshire.
Nov. 1, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, by the Rev. Canon Stowell, M.A., THOMAS SEBASTIAN, son of THOMAS BAZLEY, Esq., of Hayesleigh, near Manchester, to ELIZABETH, daughter of ROBERT GARDNER, Esq., of Chaceley, near Manchester.

DEATHS.

Oct. 30, at King-square, Bristol, MARY EVANGELINE, youngest child of the Rev. EDWIN J. HARTLAND, aged thirteen months and twenty-one days.
 Oct. 27, at Sydenham, the infant daughter of G. GROVE, Esq., aged sixteen days.
 Oct. 28, at St. Leonard-on-Sea, AGNES MARY, only surviving daughter of the Hon. Mr. Justice VAUGHAN WILLIAMS, aged twenty-three.
 Oct. 27, at his residence, 1, Champion-terrace, Charlton, Kent, Major-General FRANCIS HAULTAIN, late of the Royal Artillery, aged sixty-six.
 Oct. 31, at Newport, Isle of Wight, J. C. SNOWBALL, M.D., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.
 Nov. 2, ELIZABETH MARY, in her eighth year, and on Oct. 14, JULIA EDITH, in her third year, daughters of J. W. STANBRIDGE, of Hoxton.
 Nov. 3, at Far Newland, Lincoln, ANN FISHER, after a long illness borne with Christian fortitude, aged sixty-four years.
 Nov. 3, at Isleworth, Middlesex, WILLIAM DAY, Esq., surgeon, in the seventy-sixth year of his age.
 Nov. 4, at New Walk, Leicester, ANNA, wife of the Rev. J. P. MURRELL.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

TUESDAY EVENING.

For some days past the Stock Market, under more favourable influences, has shown signs of improvement. On Monday, there was a rise of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., while after some fluctuating the closing quotations of today were a shade better than those of yesterday. The steady absorption of stock by the public continues to afford great support to prices. The dealers are ready borrowers of Consols from day to day, and both yesterday and to-day the demand for stock has caused payments in advance to be made upon "Omnium" at the Bank. In the discount market to-day a good demand for accommodation was experienced. The rumours of approaching peace negotiations, and the returns of the Bank of France showing the recent increase of bullion in its coffers, have given a favourable turn to the Paris Money Market.

The "fourth of the month" has passed over in a very satisfactory manner, and the Discount Market is easier in character. At the same time we notice little change in the rates of discount, and 5 per cent. is still obtainable "on call." In the Stock Exchange to-day, money was decidedly easier, at $\frac{3}{4}$ to 4 per cent. on Consols.

Of the 151,000*l.* in specie brought in by the Canada from the United States, about 120,000*l.* was on French account, and the residue is expected to be also sent away, there being still some demand for gold for exportation to the Continent.

As regards the suspension of Messrs. Lewis, Reis, and Co., it is not found to be so serious as was first expected, and it appears that the unsecured creditors do not represent more than 40,000*l.* or 50,000*l.* The other liabilities are covered by securities mostly held by parties who made advances to the firm.

Foreign Securities are steady. Granada Bonds are marked 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 20. Turkish 6 per Cents. are flat, at 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 79 $\frac{1}{2}$. Dutch 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cents. are 63 to 63 $\frac{1}{2}$, and the 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cents., 92 $\frac{1}{2}$, being firmer. There is very little change to notice in the Railway Share Market. The North Western are 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 92 $\frac{1}{2}$. The South Western are 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 84. The Great Western are 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 51 $\frac{1}{2}$; and North Eastern Berwick, 68. Antwerp and Rotterdam brought 7 $\frac{1}{2}$. East India Guaranteed, 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 22; and Great Western of Canada, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 22 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Canada Land Shares are 130 to 132, and Government Debentures, 107 to 107 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The Bank returns issued last week show, at length, a favourable change in the leading items of the Account. There is, at length, an increase, although small, to the stock of bullion, and a further decrease in the other securities or bills discounted, &c. The private deposits, however, show a large decrease, which obliged the Bank to sell stock, in order to call in the notes so drawn out. The imports of the precious metals last week were light, being only 180,000*l.*; the exports 270,000*l.*, besides a further sum sent by private hands to the Continent.

The advices from the manufacturing towns regarding the business of the past week are generally favourable. At Manchester there has been an improved demand at a slight advance in quotations, and the tone of the market is altogether less dull. The Birmingham report describes no change, except an increase of uncertainty in the manufactured iron trade, owing to a combination for higher wages. At Nottingham there has been great activity both in lace and hosiery, the American purchases especially being very large. In the woollen districts, although there has not been much increase in the extent of transactions, a more cheerful feeling is observable, and confidence with respect to the prospect for the winter and spring is sustained. In the Irish linen-markets there has been no alteration. With regard to discounts, the demand in the provinces generally seems to have been less than in London, and in some important instances lower rates have been current.

The departures from the port of London for the Australian colonies during the past week have comprised eight vessels—two to Sydney, two to Hobart Town, two to Adelaide, one to Port Phillip, and one to New Zealand—with an aggregate capacity of 5,373 tons. The rates of freight have not experienced any material alteration.

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS DURING THE WEEK.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
Spec. Ct. Consols	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	88	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$
Consols for Account	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	88	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 per Cent. Red.	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	88	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$
New 3 per Cent.	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	88	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$
Annulities	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	88	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$
India Stock	—	—	208 6	207 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6	207 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Bank Stock	—	—	10 5	10 5	—	—
Eschequer-bills	1 3	1 3	10 5	10 5	—	—
India Bonds	—	—	10 5	10 5	—	—
Long Annulities	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 7-16	3 $\frac{1}{2}$

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria c. 23, for the week ending on Saturday, the 27th day of Oct., 1855.

Notes issued	Government Debt	Other Securities	Gold Coin & Bullion	Silver Bullion
£24,698,460	£11,015,100	2,984,900	10,898,460	—
£24,698,460	£24,698,460	—	—	—

Proprietors' Capital	Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity)	Other Securities	Notes	Gold and Silver Coins
£14,553,000	£10,328,955	18,834,600	4,962,860	604,905
Rest	3,170,796	—	—	—
Public Deposits	3,700,844	—	—	—
Other Deposits	11,327,331	—	—	—
Seven Day and other Bills	979,129	—	—	—
£23,731,020	£23,731,020	—	—	—

Nov. 1, 1855. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, November 2, 1855.

BANKRUPTS.

COHEN, P., Artillery-passage, Spitalfields, dealer in ironmongery, Nov. 16, Dec. 11; solicitor, Mr. Buchanan, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street.

GOODHIND, R., Ludgate-hill and elsewhere, hennedrauer, Nov. 16, Dec. 13; solicitors, Messrs. Solo, Turner, and Turner, Aldermanbury.

TOMASINI, D., Tottenham-court-road, upholsterer, Nov. 12, Dec. 10; solicitor, Mr. Roscoe, King-street, Finsbury.

LEDGER, W., Doncaster, joiner, Nov. 17, Dec. 15; solicitors, Messrs. Stamp and Jackson, Hull.

HUNTER, T., Liverpool, joiner, Nov. 19, Dec. 10; solicitor, Mr. Banner, Liverpool.

FLEMER, J., Southport, painter, Nov. 19, Dec. 10; solicitors, Mr. Johnson, Southport and Ormskirk; and Mr. Frodham, Liverpool.

CUMMING, W., Newcastle-upon-Tyne, ironmonger, Nov. 13, Dec. 14; solicitors, Mr. Chartres, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and Messrs. Shield and Harwood, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.

RANDLE, J. J., Walsall, Staffordshire, licensed victualler, Nov. 14, Dec. 5; solicitors, Messrs. Saunders and Son, Kidderminster; and Messrs. Mottram and Knight, Birmingham.

DIVIDENDS.

Nov. 23, F. Dimsdale, King's-arms-yard, Coleman-street, dealer in iron—Nov. 27, R. Goodacre, Nottingham, grocer—Nov. 27, T. Freer, Leicester, wine merchant—Nov. 23, W. B. Mitcalfe, Taunton-place, Regent's-park, dealer in mining shares—Nov. 21, J. Asher, late of Liverpool, broker—Nov. 24, W. and W. M. Radhurst, Sheffield, table-knife manufacturers—Nov. 30, F. L. Wyley and S. W. Barton, Manchester, smallware manufacturers—Nov. 23, T. Dams, Blackburn, draper—Nov. 28, Y. L. Marshall, Sunderland, timber merchant.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

E. Main and Co., Newcastle-upon-Tyne, tailors—Jamieson and Co., Calcutta, and Jamieson, Gifford, and Co., Canton, commission merchants—Grainger and Co., or Grainger and Turner, Worcester, china manufacturers; Manchester, china factors—Townend and Schofield, Sheffield, designers—W. Place and Co., Leeds, weavers of linens; as far as regards J. Stott—Hinton and Meredith, Kingswinford, Staffordshire, builders—Livingston and Gorman, Liverpool, confectioners—Dixon and Wagner, Queen's-row, Waltham-street, importers—A. Cohn and Co., Manchester, merchants—Del Negro, De Tivoli, and Co., Little Tower-street-chambers, Custom-house agents—J. and R. Gausby, Littlebourne, Kent, brewers—Farnell and Lord, Bradford, Yorkshire, wheelwrights—J. Gough and G. George, Birmingham, factors—H. and E. Sheffield, Church-lane, Whitechapel, timber merchants—Cook and Co., Helleodan, Norfolk, millers—C. Brook and Co., Halifax, fancy cloth manufacturers—Groveham, Son, and Thomas, Liverpool, brewers; as far as regards J. Thomason—Tyne and Toes Glass Company, South Stockton, Yorkshire, and South Shields, glass manufacturers; as far as regards H. Briggs—G. J. and G. N. Haden, Trowbridge, engineers; as far as regards J. Haden—J. Shoolbred and J. Bradshaw, jun., Jernyn-street, Piccadilly, tailors—Wright and Haslam, Bread-street-hill, packers—Bushby and Co., Liverpool, brokers.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

Speld, W., Aberdeen, advocate, Nov. 12.

Smith, J., jun., Glasgow, commission merchant, Nov. 13.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

Tatley, L., lace, near Wigan, cotton spinner, first div. of 7*d.*, on new profits, any Tuesday, at Mr. Hernaman's, Manchester—Winton, H. J. L., and E. W. Birmingham, agricultural implement makers, first div. of 1*s.* 0*d.*, and first div. of 1*d.*, on the separate estate of H. Winton, any Thursday, at Mr. Christie's, Birmingham.

Tuesday, November 6, 1855.

BANKRUPTS.

TEARLE, E., and CHOPPING, M., Clapham, Surrey, brewers, Nov. 14, Dec. 22; solicitors, Messrs. Linklaters and Hackwood, Sise-lane, Bucklersbury.

GEART, C., Shoreditch, cheesemonger, Nov. 14, Dec. 21; solicitors, Messrs. Ashurst and Co., Old Jewry.

HICKMAN, W. S., Sussex-chambers, St. James's, picture dealer, Nov. 16, Dec. 13; solicitors, Messrs. Marten and Co., Commercial-chambers, Mincing-lane.

SPARK, E. H., High-street, Islington, hoiser, Nov. 16, Dec. 13; solicitors, Messrs. Mason and Sturt, Gresham-street.

WARD, R. J., Croydon, Surrey, common brewer, Nov. 13, Dec. 11; solicitors, Messrs. Russell and Burgon, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street.

WILKEY, T., Prospect-place Walworth-road, emery and glass-paper manufacturer, Nov. 14, Dec. 18; solicitor, Mr. Stopper, Chapside.

LUCAS, J. C., and LUCAS, T., Aldersgate-street, City, wholesale druggists, Nov. 15, Dec. 15; solicitors, Messrs. Sadiow and Co., Bedford-row; and Messrs. Dickson and Blackwell, Sheffield.

JOLLEY, W., Charing-cross, poulterer, Nov. 15, Dec. 11; solicitor, Mr. Newstead, Ely-place, Holborn.

DANKS, J., Great Bridge, Staffordshire, timber merchant, Nov. 22, Dec. 20; solicitors, Messrs. Robinson and Fletcher, Dudley; and Messrs. Mottram and Knight, Birmingham.

LEWIS, T., Bath, builder, Nov. 20, Dec. 18; solicitors, Messrs. Bevan and Girling, Bristol; and Messrs. Crutwell, Bath.

MARTIN, N., Fowey, Cornwall, baker, Nov. 13, Dec. 13; solicitors, Mr. Bishop, Fowey; and Mr. Stogdon, Exeter.

REXTON, J., Bradford, Yorkshire, watchmaker, Nov. 16, Dec. 21; solicitors, Messrs. Terry and Watson, Bradford; and Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds.

JUDKINS, S., Sheffield, Yorkshire, baker, Nov. 24, Dec. 22; solicitors, Messrs. Dixon and Blackwell, Sheffield.

KITTLE, R., Sheffield, Yorkshire, woollen draper, Nov. 24, Dec. 22; solicitors, Messrs. Hoole and Yeomans, Sheffield.

WEATHERHEAD, G., Newcastle-upon-Tyne, joiner, Nov. 20

Dec. 21; solicitors, Mr. Chartres, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and Shield and Harwood, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.

DIVIDENDS.

Nov. 29, A. S. Hay, Old Broad-street, City, shipowner—Nov. 29, E. Biven, King William-street, City, watchmaker—Nov. 29, H. Prior, Edward's-place, Hackney-road, and H. Atkinson, Wood-street, City, Manchester warehousemen—Nov. 29, H. Prior (separate estate), Edward's-place, Hackney-road, Manchester warehouseman—Nov. 29, W. Dickinson, Baxley, Kent, and Millwall, Poplar, merchant—Nov. 29, A. B. Fraser and C. Lightfoot, Lime-street, City, merchants—Nov. 27, C. A. Markham, Godmanchester, Huntingdonshire, carrier—Nov. 27, W. Rhodes, Aldersgate-street, City, tea dealer—Nov. 27, W. J. Normanville, Seymour-chambers, Adelphi, and Queen's-road, Regent's-park, commission agent—Nov. 29, S. Fenn and J. Fenn, Birmingham, tailors—Dec. 2, W. Marson, Wolverhampton, draper—Dec. 2, W. K. Gibbs, Dudley, Worcestershire, grocer—Dec. 2, T. Edwards, Shrewsbury, builder—Dec. 2, J. Roberts, Tivdiale Wire Works, near Dudley, Worcestershire, wire drawer—Nov. 27, T. Bostock, Manchester, packer—Nov. 20, G. Forster, Liverpool, stockbroker—Nov. 29, J. Higginson, Liverpool, merchant.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

F. Jackson and J. G. Cook, Millwall, Poplar, ironfounders—R. Coldwell, T. H. Coldwell, and R. H. Coldwell, Wakefield, Yorkshire, worsted spinners; as far as regards R. Coldwell—D. Jones and J. Jones, Tanygrisiau, Merionethshire, drapers—J. T. Woolston and W. R. Woolston, High-street, Nottingham, window glass merchants—S. Hodgkinson, C. F. Macdonald, and J. Dewbury, Manchester—A. Angel and J. J. Stone, Kestler, engravers—P. Gaskill, and Ann Birmingham, and Oliver Yates (as executrix and executor of W. Birmingham), Horwich, Lancashire, cotton spinners—H. Moss and W. Dawes, Lincoln, drapers—F. Brewer and F. E. Brewer, Kensington Gravel-pits, corn dealers—J. Whitbourne, Grove-place, and W. Entwistle, Great James-street, Lisson-grove, chairmakers—W. Deane and G. Wood, Gravesend, butchers—W. Whalley and R. Mather, Farnworth, Lancashire, cotton manufacturers—W. Stevens and R. Buncombe, Brighton, attorneys—Emile Sandos and R. Eadie, Birmingham, engravers—S. Watts, W. Horsfall, H. B. Jackson, J. Adhead, and E. Williams, Llangollen and Ruabon, Denbighshire, coal proprietors; as far as regards J. Adhead and E. Williams—W. Ross, E. Feltham, and G. S. Bryant, Bristol, as the Bristol Patent Heaving-up Slip Company—C. J. Parry and H. S. Bank, Manchester commission agents.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

Campbell, H., Glasgow, portmanteau maker, Nov. 15.

Sinclair, T., Crieff, plumber, Nov. 15.

Clunes, T., Aberdeen, plumber, Nov. 15.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

Gough, C., Manchester, ironmonger, further div. of 4*s.* 0*d.*, Nov. 6, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Hernaman's, Manchester—Guest, W., Manchester, commission agent, first div. of 8*d.*, Nov. 6, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Hernaman's, Manchester—Littlewood F., and Littlewood S., Manchester, licensed victuallers, first div. of 9*s.* 8*d.*, Nov. 6, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Hernaman's, Manchester—Healey, G., Preston, timber merchant, first div. of 5*s.* 3*d.*, Nov. 6, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Hernaman's, Manchester—Swindell, H., Ashborne, Derbyshire, wine-merchant, first div. of 3*s.*, Nov. 5, and three subsequent Mondays, at Harris's, Nottingham—Chapman, T., Leicester, worsted spinner, first div. of 2*s.* 5*d.*, Nov. 5, and three subsequent Mondays, at Harris's, Nottingham—Michell, G. M. B. (separate estate), Liverpool, insurance broker, first div. of 1*s.*, Nov. 7, and any subsequent Wednesday, at Morgan's, Liverpool—Hawker, J., Weston-super-Mare, Somersetshire, builder, a div. of 1*s.* 8*d.*, Nov. 7, and any subsequent Wednesday, at Acranman's, Bristol.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Nov. 5.

The supply of English wheat was short this morning, and the whole sold at an advance of 1*s.* to 2*s.* per qr upon last Monday's prices; foreign went off slowly, but at very extreme prices, to needy buyers. Flour firm, at last week's rates. For fine new malting barley 1*s.* per qr more was obtained, but distilling and grinding without alteration. Beans and peas fully as dear. The arrivals of foreign oats have been liberal since our last, but the prices of fine corn were well maintained this morning, and the sale tolerably active. Linseed quite as dear, and cakes sold at improving prices. Red cloverseed held at extreme rates.

BRITISH.	Wheat—	Wheat—	FOREIGN.
Essex and Kent, Red	82 to 86	Dantz	82 to 86
Ditto White	88 92	Konigsberg, Red	80 80
Line, Norfolk, and	—	Pomeranian, Red	81 78
Yorkshire Red	—	Rowstock	81 89
Scotch	82 86	Danish and Holstein	80 84
Rye	85 88	East Friesland	76 80
Barley malting (new)	40 44	Petersburg	70 78
Distilling	—	Riga and Archangel	61 66
Malt (pale)	76 80	Polish Odessa	72 76
Beans, Mazagan	45 47	Marianopolis	81 86
Ticks	—	Taganrog	—
Harrow	—	Egyptian	52 58
Pigeon	—	American (U.S.)	80 90
Peas, White	54 56	Barley, Pomeranian	38 38
Grey	40 42	Konigsberg	—
Maple	40 42	Danish	36 40
Boilers	58 60	East Friesland	39 32
Tares (English)	40 42	Egyptian	36 38
Foreign	40 42	Odessa	38 30
Oats (English feed)	27 29	Beans—	—
Flour, town made, per	—	Horse	42 48
Sack of 280 lbs.	70 76	Pigeon	44 46
Linseed, English	—	Egyptian	40 42
Baltic	70 74	Peas, White	52 58
Black Sea	73 75	Oats—	—
Hempseed	48 52	Dutch	28 31
Canaryseed	46 54	Jahde	27 31
Cloverseed, per cwt. of	—	Danish	28 29
112 lbs. English	—	Danish, Yellow feed	29 30
German	—	Swedish	29 31
French	—	Petersburg	28 29
American	—	Flour, per bar. of 160 lbs.	—
Linseed Cake, 17 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> to 17 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>	—	New York	41 45
Rape Cake, 7 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> to 8 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> per ton	—	Swedish, per sack	44 46
Rapeseed, 42 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> to 44 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> per last	—	Carawayseed	36 40

BREAD.—The prices of wheat bread in the metropolis are from 10*d.* to 11*d.*; of household ditto, 8*d.* to 10*d.* per 4*l*b loaf.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, Nov. 5.

The arrivals of stock from Ireland last week, direct by sea, were 100 bea ts. The Irish stock still continues to arrive in excellent condition and perfectly free from disease; but buyers generally state that both the beasts and sheep, though heavy in appearance, come very light to the scale. There was about an average supply of foreign stock in to-day's market. The fresh arrivals from Ireland, via Liverpool, amounted to 350 beasts, and 1,300 sheep, the whole in excellent condition. From our own grazing districts, the receipts of beasts fresh up this morning were moderate, but their general quality was very inferior. Nearly all breeds were in good request, and prices were 2*d.* per 14*l*b higher than on Monday last. The primest beasts sold readily at from 5*s.* to 5*s.* 2*d.* per 14*l*b, very prime breeds were worth 2*d.* more. The arrivals of beasts from Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire amounted to 2,000 short horns, and from other parts of England, 400 of various breeds. We had no fresh arrivals from Scotland. For the time of year, the show of sheep was small, and in poor condition. The mutton trade was decidedly active, and the quotations ruled 2*d.* per 14*l*b higher than on this day so'nlight. The best Downs were worth 5*s.* 2*d.* per 14*l*b. We were but moderately supplied with calves, and the real trade was brisk, at 2*d.* per 14*l*b above the prices paid on Monday last. The best veal realised 5*s.* 2*d.* per 14*l*b. The supply of pigs was moderate, and the pork trade ruled active at fully last week's currency. The top figure was 5*s.* per 14*l*b.

Per lbs. to sink the off.				Per lbs. to sink the off.			
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Inf. coarse beas.	3	6	3	Fr. coarse woolled	4	6	4
Second quality	3	10	4	Prime Southdown	4	10	5
Prime large oxen	4	4	4	Large coarse calves	3	10	4
Prime Scots, &c.	4	10	5	Prime small	4	8	5
Coarse inf. sheep	3	6	3	Large hogs	3	10	4
Second quality	3	10	4	Neat sm. porkers	4	6	5

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Nov. 5.

Since our last report, these markets have been well supplied with both town and country-killed meat, mostly of poor quality. On the whole, a full average business has been transacted, at full prices.

Per lbs. by the carcass.				Per lbs. by the carcass.			
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Inferior beef	3	2	3	Inf. mutton	3	2	3
Middle ditto	3	8	3	Middle ditto	3	8	3
Prime large do.	4	0	4	Prime ditto	4	0	4
Do. small do.	4	4	4	Veal	3	8	5
Large pork	3	10	4	Small pork	4	6	5

PRODUCE MARKET, MINCHING-LANE, Nov. 6.

SUGAR.—Confidence appears to strengthen daily in this article. Our market opened to-day with active buyers of all descriptions, and prices have been run up rapidly, the average advance being fully 5s., i.e., on low qualities, 2s. to 4s.; on good and fine, 6s. to 7s.; and the market closed with a very firm appearance. The quantity of West India on show in first hands is very small, so that 470 hds. only have been sold, of which 390 were Barbadoes, in public sale, which were sold at the following high prices, 65s. 6d. to 66s. 6d. 11,500 bags of Mauritius were also offered in public sale, and all found free buyers: very low to fine brown, 47s. 6d. to 50s. 6d.; yellow, 60s. to 62s.; grainy yellow, 63s. to 66s.; white, 68s. A very large business has been done by private contract out of second hands, in all descriptions, both on the spot and to arrive. Refined has been influenced by the advance, and some business was done early at 3s. to 4s. advance, but higher prices were asked late in the day, and brown lumps may be quoted at 6s. to 68s. partly nominal.

COPPER.—The public sales have been small, and quotations are unaltered. Native Ceylon bought in at 49s. 6d. to 50s.

TEA.—The public sale of new season's greens went off at full prices.

SALTPETRE.—500 bags of fine, refraction 3 to 4, sold at 42s., which was a high price; low qualities are out of demand.

RUM.—The demand has improved to-day, and a large amount of business done at an advance of about 2d. Pale Leewards quoted at 2s. 10d. proof; fine Demerara, at 3s. 2d. proof; strong Jamaica sold at 4s. to 4s. 6d.

RICE.—A limited business done at previous rates.

IRON.—Scotch pig steady at 75s.

COTTON.—No sales reported to-day.

TALLOW.—Has been firm, at 66s. 3d. to 66s. 6d. on the spot.

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday, Nov. 5.—The inclemency of the weather last week caused some interruption to the progress of business. Irish butter was, therefore, not so freely dealt in, but the sales made on board and landed were to a fair average extent, and for some descriptions a slight advance was realised. Holders were firm, and not willing sellers unless at full prices. Foreign—Friesland was 2s. lower, owing to inferior quality. Nearly all other kinds met ready buyers at an advance of 2s. to 4s. Bacon very dull, and with a pressure to sell, prices were further forced down from 4s. to 6s. per cwt. Hams scarce and wanted. Lard in limited request.

PRICES OF BUTTER, CHEESE, HAMS, &c.

Friesland, per cwt.		Cheshire (new) per cwt.	
108	112	70	84
Kiel	100	Cheddar	74
Dorset	110	Double Gloucester	66
Carlton	106	Single ditto	60
Waterford	98	York Hams (new)	96
Cork (new)	94	Westmoreland ditto	94
Limerick	98	Irish ditto	90
Silgo	94	Wiltshire Bacon (dried)	76
Fresh, per dozen	13	Irish (green)	70

POTATOES, BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Nov. 5.—We have had increased supplies of potatoes on sale here since Monday last. The imports have been only 50 packages from Rotterdam. About an average business is doing, as follows: York Regents, 80s. to 90s.; middlings, 60s. to 60s.; Shaws, 75s. to 80s.; Lincolns, 70s. to 80s.; blues, 70s. to 80s.; Kent and Essex qualities, 70s. to 80s. per ton.

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday, Nov. 5.—The inquiry for new red cloverseed continues active, but the further advanced rates required by sellers has limited sales since Monday. For white seed higher rates are also required, and some business has been done at full rates. Trefoils continue very firm. Canaryseed maintains its value. Winter tares, with dull sale, were again 6d. to 1s. lower.

SPIRITS, LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 3.—There is only a moderate demand for rum, yet prices are well supported. Proof Leewards, 2s. 8d. to 2s. 10d.; East India, 2s. 7d. to 2s. 8d. per gallon. The brandy market is rather flat, but without leading to much change in the quotations. Malt spirit, 11s.; gin, 17 under proof, 10s. 6d.; 22 do., 10s.; Geneva, 3s. to 4s. per gallon.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, Nov. 5.—We cannot report much doing in our market. Good and choice samples are purchased as orders are required; but most purchasers are now waiting the announcement of the duty before going further into stock.

Mid and East Kents	75s	95s to 120s
Weald of Kent	70s	84s to 100s
Sussex pockets	70s	80s to 94s

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c.—There is a moderate demand for flax, at late currencies. In hemp very little is doing, and Peterborough clean remains at 43s. per ton. Coir goods are brisk; but jute is a slow inquiry.

OILS, Monday.—We have a moderate demand for rape oil, at 62s. to 62s. 6d. for pale, and 60s. to 60s. 6d. for brown. Lined oil is steady, at 42s. 9d. to 43s. Cocoonut is firm, at 45s. to 47s.; and sales of palm have been made at 48s. to 49s. 6d. Fine sperm is sperm is worth 126s. per ton. There is a fair sale for tallow, at 66s. to 67s. per cwt.

TALLOW, Monday, Nov. 5.—Our market is still very firm, and the quotations are considerably higher than on Monday last. The quantity of tallow forwarded from Russia, this year, is fully 10,000 casks less than in 1854. To-day, P.Y.C., on the spot, is quoted at 66s. 6d. per cwt. Town tallow is scarce, and worth 67s. net cash.

PARTICULARS.

	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.
Casks	Casks	Casks	Casks	Casks	Casks
Stock	69676	29896	29131	29419	29073
Price of Yellow Candle	37s 3d	42s 3d	38s 9d	38s 0d	38s 3d
Delivery last Week	3087	2867	2361	2171	2644
Ditto from the 1st of June	41586	39924	48231	33187	55602
Arrived last Week	7551	4119	9480	2218	2625
Ditto from the 1st of June	74939	31092	54047	25608	29963
Price of Town Tallow	39s 6d	45s 0d	59s 6d	67s 0d	69s 3d

WOOL, CITY, Monday.—At the colonial auctions the opening rates have not been exceeded, and they range 2d. lower than in July for grey sorts, and 1d. to 1½d. per lb. for the mid and common qualities. It is a difficult matter to report on the past month on the British wool trade. What with the pressure in the money-market, the high rate of discounts, with the high price of all kinds of food, potatoes excepted, the usual dreary month of November approaching has deterred most consumers of wool from purchasing anything beyond what sheer necessity obliges them, to complete orders on hand, which causes transactions to be very limited, and in favour of the buyer. As most of this year's produce is in the hands of dealers, the growers are not affected by any reduction in price. Those who yet hold their wool would do well to take the advice given on several former occasions so successfully—viz., sell corn, and hold their wool until the spring of next year. As the consumption goes on both for home and export, it is to be expected more than late prices

may be realised. There is some appearance of improvement this week, especially on skin wools for Scotland and other consuming districts.

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS, Saturday, Nov. 3.

Market Hides, 56 to 64 lbs.	0	3½	to	0	0	pr lb.
Ditto 64 72 lbs.	0	3½	to	0	4	"
Ditto 72 80 lbs.	0	4	to	0	4½	"
Ditto 80 88 lbs.	0	4½	to	0	4½	"
Ditto 88 96 lbs.	0	4½	to	0	5	"
Ditto 96 104 lbs.	0	5	to	0	0	"
Horse Hides	6	6	to	0	0	each
Calf Skins, light	2	0	to	3	0	"
Ditto full	6	6	to	0	0	"
Polled Sheep	4	0	to	5	4	"
Kents and Half Breeds	3	6	to	4	9	"
Downs	2	10	to	3	4	"
Lambs	2	9	to	4	6	"
Shearlings	0	0	to	0	0	"

COALS, Monday.—Needy buyers had to pay an advance on Friday's rates. Lambton's, 22s.—Russell's, 22s.—South Hetton's, 22s. 6d.—Woodhouse Close, 20s. 3d.—St. Helen's Tees, 19s.—Heugh Hall, 20s. 6d.—Wylam, 19s. 6d.—Hartley's, 17s. 6d.—Gosforth, 20s.—Tanfield, 17s. Fresh arrivals, 6; left from last day, 37; total, 43.

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Half ditto . . . 0 10 6 Every additional line 0 1 0